

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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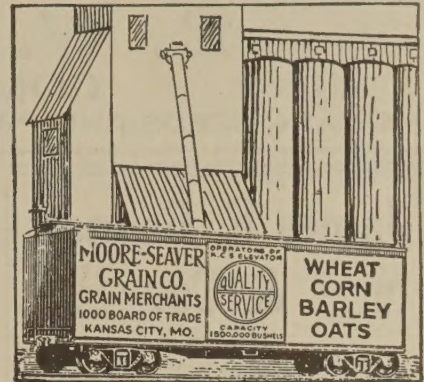
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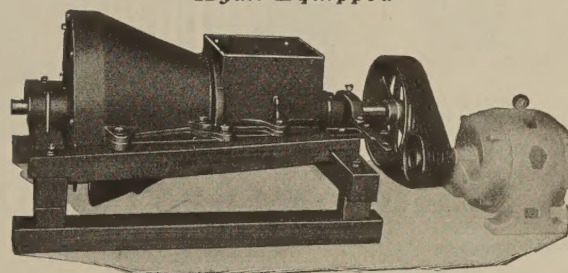
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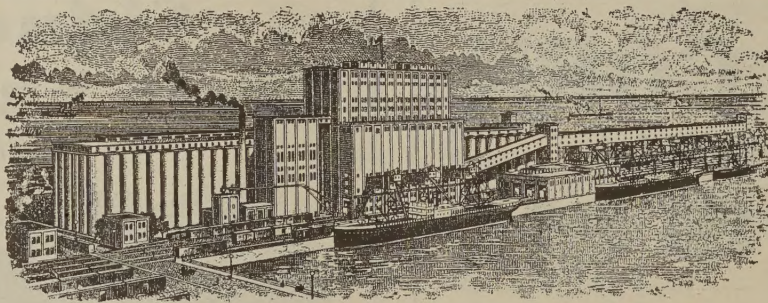
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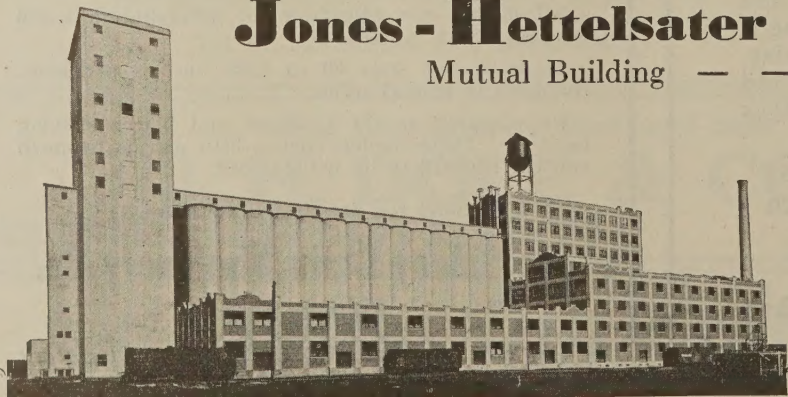
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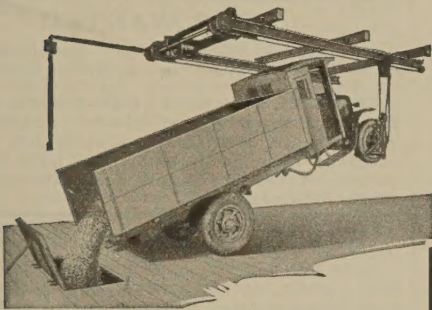
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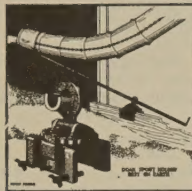
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BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

State.....

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ELEVATOR LOCATED in good productive territory for sale or lease. In good operating condition, now in successful operation. Also good opportunity retail coal and feeds. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

MILLS FOR SALE

OHIO—Well located 50-bbl. mill with two feed mills for sale; has made good money all through depression; good reason for selling; electric power; also good modern 7-room house.—H. B. Speck, Bloomville, Ohio.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MILLET Siberian, Early, Fortune and Hog for sale; also Black and Red Amber Caneseed. Straight or mixed cars. Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Buro, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

\$50.00 REWARD

For information leading to arrest and conviction of party or parties involved in theft of 4320 lbs., 24 bags, Medium Red Clover Seed taken from Davenport, Ia., warehouse on or about Oct. 16. Seed was choice quality, high purity, Idaho grown, 1934 crop. If such seed is offered you by suspicious stranger call local police and wire Sheriff F. D. Martin, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER POSITION wanted with farmers elevator co.; 17 years' experience; all sidelines; can start at once; best of references. 75V1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

AN EXPERIENCED and successful grain man wants position with good company. Reasonable drawing account and share of the profits. Know how to merchandise grain, feeds and coal. Available after Nov. 1st. Write 75V6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1935.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc. of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill. Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark. Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Charles S. Clark, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is....(This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1935.

(Seal) JOHN A. AITKINS,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires November 27, 1936.)

MACHINES FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY USED Bowsher No. 35 cheap. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

ONE IRON KING Packer (Howes) for sale, same as new.—Black White Lime Co., Quincy, Ill.

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR for sale, 7x12 platform, serves three floors, hand power, can be motorized. Write S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

KELLY DUPLEX Hammer Mill for sale. Fairbanks Morse 50-h.p. direct connected motor, A.C. 3 phase, complete, pulleys, shafting and other equipment. Everything nearly new. Bargain. 75U9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BARGAINS

1—2 to 3 bu. Richardson automatic portable feed sacking scale; 1—2 to 6 bu. Richardson automatic portable feed sacking scale; 2—Richardson molasses feed scales; 1—Vibrox packer with motor; 1—10-bu. Richardson receiving scale; 1—No. 2 ball bearing Eureka corn cutter with magnetic separator; 1—Eureka cracked corn grader, ball bearing; 1—Ajax oat huller, No. 10; 1—No. 7 Rotex sifter, belt drive; 1—Two pair high 9x24 Nordyke & Marmon roller mill; 1—No. 2 Gruender hammer mill with 40-h.p. motor, Rockwood drive; 1—No. 12 Western Corn Sheller, 1200-1500 bushels capacity; 1—No. 7 Invincible Corn, Cob and Small Grain Cleaner; 1—2000 lb. S. Howes Heavy Duty Horizontal Batch Mixer; 1—No. 0 Sidney Combined Corn Sheller & Cleaner with new case; 1—No. 50 Cutler Meal Drier, good condition. Write 75U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ONE INVINCIBLE BEAN cleaner No. 6 for sale, with screens \$50.00. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Michigan.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

OAT CLIPPER for sale, Monitor No. 5. Has been used very little. Capacity about 150 bus. per hour. Also Huhn Hot Air Drier. S. Newberger, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors; elevators; shafting; pulleys; belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 1 Clipper Belt Lacer; 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS**WRECKING**

HAS YOUR GRAIN ELEVATOR OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS?
SAVE ON TAXES, FIRE INSURANCE.
GET OUR ESTIMATE FOR WRECKING.
THE GENERAL WRECKING & LUMBER COMPANY,
4600 S. HALSTED ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

RAT POISON

RAT LUNCHES, newly discovered Rat and Mouse Killer. Ready to use. No other bait required. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$3.50 buys a carton, prepaid postage. Salesmen Wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

SCALES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS 300 bushel, Howe 200 bushel and 60 bushel beam hopper scales. Mechanical condition like new. Guaranteed. Write 75R12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WAGNER MOTOR for sale, squirrel cage, 60 cycle, 60-h.p., 850 r.p.m., 220 volt motor with starting compensator, overload relay and 15x 11½ crown faced pulley. Also 42 ft. of 6-ply Monarch belt for same. Bargain. Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co., Monroeville, Ohio.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets like one illustrated here-with, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13¾ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep.

Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, 1¾ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE

An Elevator
Machinery
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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Promoting Elevator's Business with Trucks

B. H. Ellis, who runs the property of the Central Elevator Co., at Byron, Mich., recently said: "Farmers now depend upon the grain elevator for hauling service. We have a 2½-ton Reo truck with dual rear wheels, constantly engaged in hauling or delivery service, and 9/10ths of the grain we receive is brought in by this or by trucks we hire."

THE OKEMOS ELEVATOR CO., Okemos, Mich., operates two Ford 1½-ton trucks, hauling grain from the farmers, coal and feed to its customers. One is a 1933, the other a 1935 model. A charge of 2c a bushel is made for hauling service five miles or more, tho there are no fixed charges.

"The truck," says Manager F. F. Whitmeyer, "to the small dealer is a Godsend. He is able to keep his inventories low and turning rapidly thru use of trucks, and he is able to deliver fresh merchandise, such as feed and salt, in clean bags, because he doesn't have a carload of a slow moving item getting dirty and dusty in his warehouse before it is sold."

"THIS BUSINESS," commented C. P. Keusch, who bought and took possession of the Shaftsbury Elevator, Shaftsbury, Mich., last July, "had apparently become run down due to the failure of the former operator to go out after grain, and beans as his competitors were doing."

"We credit our truck with bringing back business, and it hauls 98% of the grain we receive. For this service we get 50c a ton. The truck is also used in delivering coal, fence, feed, and other supplies to the farms."

"The farmer has become as exacting as the city man for service. He is no different in his desire to step to the telephone or send in word, and ask that a truck be sent for his grain."

L. G. ROTHNEY, manager of the Morrice Grain & Bean Co., Morrice, Mich., keeps a Ford 1½-ton, dual wheeled truck busy at serving his farm trade, and sometimes hires additional trucking service. The truck is used to haul grain and beans from the farmers of the community to the elevator, and in delivering coal, fertilizer, feed, fence and other sideline items to the farmers. He handles from 50 to 60 carloads of grain and beans annually.

Says Mr. Rothney: "From 75% to 85% of the grain and beans we receive are hauled with our own truck. During the threshing season we had this truck, and the one we traded on it, going night and day for two weeks, trying to keep up with the threshers, when six threshing machines were operating at the same time in our territory. While there are no set trucking service rates, we charge for this service to make the truck earn its way, but depend upon the grain and beans for profit."

TREASURE GRAIN CO., Gardner, Ill., operates a Ford 1½ ton truck with tandem rear wheels that will stand a heavy over load. Its box is 7½ ft. wide, by 15 ft. long and is 61 inches high.

"The heaviest load of grain I ever hauled with it," says dark haired driver Henry Hollmeyer, "was 341 bus. of corn. We use the truck mostly in hauling grain from farms to the barge line, a distance of 18 miles away, and in hauling coal from the mines. Coal hauling as well as grain hauling by truck has become a big thing for us. One morning at the coal mine I counted 96 trucks ahead of me."

"This truck is fitted with B. K. vacuum brakes. So many emergencies are encountered on the road that a truck must have dependable brakes. They are cheaper than accidents."

"TRUCKS buying grain on the farms and hauling direct to the terminals," remarked O. B. Robbins at Dwight, Ill., who bosses part of the line of the Federal Grain Elevators, Inc., "have spoiled the farmers. Farmers don't believe they can haul their grain any more. A truck has to be sent after it. That costs them a cent a bushel."

"Practically all leases between landlord and tenant in this part of the country call for the landlord's share to be delivered to the local elevator. By the time the tenant pays a cent a bushel for delivery of his landlord's grain, and another cent on his own, he is out 2 cents a bushel on his own grain. Which ought to make some difference, and lead the tenant to do his own hauling."

"Yet 75% of the farmers around Gardner this year wouldn't even haul their own oats. Had to have trucks sent out to take them from the farm bins."

Wheat Yields and Lake Levels

Chas. M. Heath has discovered a correlation between the level of water in the Great Lakes and the yield of wheat per acre. He writes:

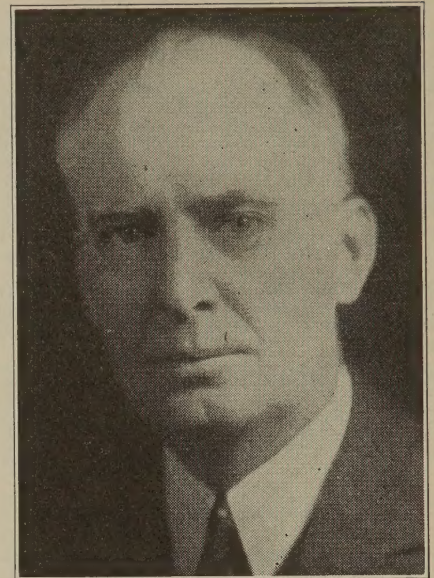
When the water levels of Lakes Michigan and Huron are running thru their high period—they usually rise 3½ to 4 years, and fall 7½ to 7 years—wheat yields are high. When levels fall, wheat falls to lighter yields. This little survey is confined to wheat alone. A comparison has not been carried out in the coarse grains.

The last 11-year cycle of high water was in 1928-29. Our wheat yield that year was 15.7 bus. of grain. The previous high 11-year cycle was in 1917-18, the wheat yield that year was 15.6 bus. In 1908-09 the wheat yield was 15.8 bus. In 1898-99, 15.1 bus. In 1886-87, 12.4 bus., which is the only medium yield with high lake levels since 1866. In 1876-77, 13.9 bus.

Since the high level of 1928, with water levels falling, wheat yields have fallen from 15.7 to 13 bus. in 1929, 14 bus. in 1930. 1931, however, was exceptional with 16.2 bus., 1932 with 13.1 bus., 1933, 11 bus., 1934, 11.8 bus. The previous high water level of 1916-1918 is more interesting, with 1918, 15.6 bus., then dropped with 1919, 12.8 bus., 1920, 13.6 bus., 1921, 12.8 bus. There was a slight rise the next year in lake levels of 10 inches, and wheat yield rose to 13.9 bus., 1923, 13.4 bus., 1925, 12.9 bus. Then yields gradually rose with the rising lakes for the next three years.

This same comparative analysis can be carried back to the year 1866, with very definite conclusions that whenever lake levels rose, wheat yields rose. When they fell, wheat fell. When they were stationary, wheat yield remained stationary. These followed closely the 11-year cycle with an exception now and then when the 7-year cycle was quite marked, but the same general principle held. The lakes indicated with fair accuracy the precipitation and soil moisture condition, which in turn are the basic influences that determine a wheat crop.

Denial by Judge Wilkinson and Woodard at Chicago Oct. 3 of the government's motion to dissolve injunctions against collection of processing taxes in seven cases relegated the government back to Judge Barns who granted the original restraining order.



J. J. Fitzgerald, Indianapolis

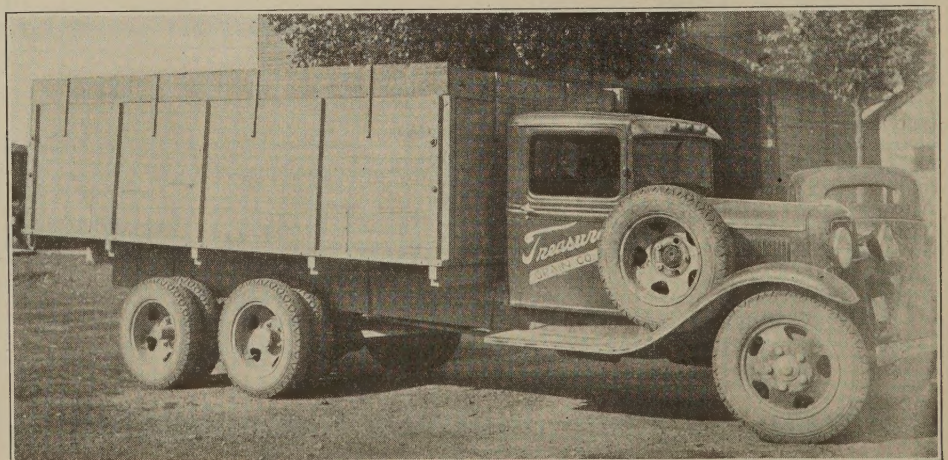
At the Head of the Mutual Field

J. J. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis, was last week elected president of the National Association of Fire Insurance Companies at its annual convention in Des Moines. During the last year Mr. Fitzgerald has served as President of the Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance companies, an organization of all the large mutual insurance companies.

Mr. Fitzgerald in the early days of the Grain Dealers Mutual traveled the grain surplus states in the interest of the Grain Dealers National Mutual. He is well known to thousands of country elevator operators who will be pleased to learn of the great honor conferred upon him by the Mutual Insurance delegates.

Judge Geiger at Milwaukee on Oct. 5 refused to dissolve eight temporary injunctions granted millers and packers restraining collection of processing taxes.

Sparks set fire to a plant in Chesterfield County, Virginia, and the loss of \$195,044 was paid by the Aetna Ins. Co., which brought suit against the Atlantic Coast Line R.R. Co., but the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond, Oct. 10, held the railroad company was released by a clause in the contract under which the sidetrack was installed at the plant, providing that it was not responsible for fires started by sparks from its engines on the maintrack or spur.



This Truck Brings Grain to the Treasure Grain Co.'s Elevator.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, pre-paid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 23, 1935.

WHEN a banker charges too much for collecting a draft, go around him, or do some banking on the side to earn enough to pay his exorbitant exchange.

THE THREATENING war clouds which have been disturbing the peace of Europe are being dissipated so the venturesome are not anxious to hold a long line of wheat.

EXCESSIVE moisture combined with more weed seed than usual is attracting weevil to the storage bins containing small grain of the 1935 crop, so cautious elevator operators are keeping a vigilant lookout for heat.

BURGLARS can be expected to take advantage of the long winter nights coming, to make their usual raids on country grain office safes. The fact that grain dealers do not keep much cash in safes does not seem to discourage the cracksmen.

INDUSTRY is bursting the bonds laid upon it by legislators and bureaucrats; and grain merchants are certain to share in the prosperity following upon the pent up demand from the durable goods industries that have been dormant for five years.

IOWA grain shippers should be in a cheerful mood with a surplus of corn and oats to ship out of the state. After the many holes nearer home have been filled the corn from Iowa is due to crowd the Argentine product out of the seaboard markets.

GET ACQUAINTED with your competitor right now, when all is well, so that both will be on proper speaking terms when trouble brews. By getting a competitor on 'phone the exaggerations of a prevaricating farmer can be checked up, perhaps stopping an overbidding contest profiting no one.

FEED CONTAINING any material which is likely to kill animals to which it is fed can generally be depended upon to involve the seller or the maker in troublesome litigation. So it behooves all dealers to examine carefully every lot of feed sold lest some objectionable matter be unintentionally mixed with it.

POTATO GROWERS, according to Sec'y Wallace, are indignant over the regulations of their activities by the new federal law licensing growers, limiting the production and inspecting the crop. No self-respecting farmers enjoy being regimented by a lot of impractical swivel chair bureaucrats.

UNIFORM FEED LAW for the several states now has the indorsement of practically every interest connected with the feed industry, the most recent recruit being the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Uniformity in the requirements of state laws means so much to mixers that its adoption should be no longer delayed.

PROCESSING TAXES paid by food factories are increasing the price of food to figures that are stirring the consumers to protest. Naturally all their sympathies are with the processors who have been paying the taxes to the Government. Impending injunctions are likely to be followed by litigation until the law is finally passed upon by the U. S. Supreme Court.

THE STOCK OF contract corn in Chicago public elevators has entirely disappeared, as no one seems disposed to hold old corn at the prevailing high price to be sold later in competition with the large crop which is expected soon to flood the market. However, it is going to be difficult for most shippers without a drier to deliver corn this year that will be admitted to the contract grades.

RAIL CARRIERS branching out into trucking, as is the Burlington, will soon take a broader view of transportation and co-ordinate the various methods of transport. In the trucking business themselves, they will do nothing to make it more costly, and private carriers will keep the rates low enough without the government interference that has hampered the rail lines in getting business.

OKLAHOMA'S fire marshal has caught up with another incendiary who hired men to burn the elevator he was mismanaging. The men who set the fire have gone to the penitentiary and no doubt the guilty manager will soon join them. Burning an elevator to hide embezzlement has proved a dismal failure in so many cases recently arson addicts are becoming discouraged.

SELLING GRAIN stored by others has involved many country elevator operators in heavy losses, long drawn out lawsuits and unpleasant terms in prison. So many dealers who have indulged in this hazardous practice have met with disastrous results, one would think no other dealer would ever take chances by speculating with the property of others, when the futures market is so close at hand.

SEED THIEVES have made a number of good hauls recently to the great loss of field seed dealers who failed to install stronger locks, burglar alarms or watchman service. Buyers offered seed by strangers owe it to themselves to examine carefully all the seed offered and report any identifying marks upon the bags. Paying for stolen property a second time is neither pleasant nor profitable.

A CAR of Iowa corn arrived in Milwaukee this week with 31.8% moisture. It was hot and graded sample, earning enough discount to have made a liberal payment on a modern drier. Had the moisture been reduced to 14%, the shipment would have commanded a premium. When damp corn floods the market the mixers are always eager to get dry corn for mixing, and can well afford to pay the careful shipper for putting grain in condition.

A CONVENIENT fire extinguisher enabled an alert helper in an elevator at Abilene, Kan., to save the plant and his job recently. Seeing smoke rolling out of cupola he grabbed the extinguisher, bravely went aloft and put out the fire. Every elevator owner who is anxious to prevent the burning of his plant not only installs fire extinguishers and water barrels at convenient points on every floor, but he inspects them frequently to make sure they are in working condition.

ABANDONMENT of branch line railroads is a real threat to capital invested in providing grain elevator facilities on a line of road. The owners of nine elevators located at eight stations on the Fort Dodge-Angus branch of the M. & St. L. are periled by the proposed abandonment of the branch, and have organized a protest. To operate branches of low earning power the railroad companies must be relieved of the political control of wages and operation that increases expense and diminishes earnings to the point where even main lines can not pay their way.

GRAIN SHIPPING stations without banking facilities are experiencing much difficulty in obtaining collection of drafts at reasonable rates. It is but natural that the banks which survived the panic should expect greater compensation for this service now that they can no longer engage in marketing securities. Unless the banks realize a profit from their operators they cannot be expected to continue in business. The small interest charges they realize from the investment of their surplus deposits is hardly enough to pay their overhead expenses. However, if their collection fees become too burdensome, the shippers will, no doubt, employ the services of the Express Company and thereby hasten the return of remittance and avoid losses through failure of distant banks.

SPONTANEOUS combustion in a bin of distillers' grains at Smyrna, N. Y., recently started a fire that caused a heavy loss, and yet some feed dealers still doubt the wet stuff will burn. It can not be stored safely.

BY THE VOTE in the general election the citizens of Canada repudiated the wheat price fixing policy of the party then in power, altho a "referendum" conducted as in the States might have shown that a majority of the farmer minority favored the bribery.

BUYERS who pay no attention to the grade of the grain they purchase are courting trouble, because they must sell by grade. Buyers by kind become careless and often pay a premium for off-grade grain, whereas if they had made a rule to buy by grade they would have discounted the purchase most liberally.

APPROXIMATELY 860,000 corn hog contracts had been received in Washington on October 17 for final audit and a total of \$61,062,310 or about 72 per cent of the first 1935 payments had been distributed to contracting corn and hog farmers so non-contracting farmers are working harder than ever to take advantage of the market and supply the needed food.

THE EFFICIENCY of the present grain marketing system, evolved thru the operation of free competition in grain merchandising, is being demonstrated in the handling of the soybean crop, which has attained commercial importance this year for the first time. Having contracts both to buy and to sell, the Chicago warehousemen are filling with soybeans the bins that in other years contained corn, affording to the country shipper a ready cash market for an unlimited quantity.

LAME LEGISLATION given crutches by the August amendments to the A.A.A. still seems unable to stand up in the courts. At Peoria the federal district court recently held the amended farm mortgage act unconstitutional for reasons that should have been obvious to the one hundred or more lawyers who are members of Congress. The courts in every direction are whacking away at the A.A.A. and its processing taxes. Today the government petitioned the United States Supreme Court to hear argument on a certain date in November to expedite the decision on the validity of the whole concoction.

VACILLATIONS of the seed conservation com'tee at Washington are laughable. The latest announcement is that on account of the Ethiopian war the government has put a stop to its plans to sell the bulk of its 4,000,000 bus. of seed wheat. Some months ago it was going to hold the seed. Later it was going to dispose of the wheat. The accumulation was due to too stringent governmental restrictions in the distribution of the seed to those who needed it and who never received seed in time to sow. The government seed becomes less valuable as time passes due to decrease in the percentage of germination. The interests of all concerned would be subserved by an announcement from the administration that it was going to stay out of the seed business, leaving farmers to buy seed at their customary reliable sources of supply with funds supplied by the government to the needy, the government's stock to be sold out to the seedsmen.

Handling Soy Beans

The great increase in the crop of soybeans grown in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana is sure to make trouble for country elevator operators who have not previously had experience in preparing this crop for market.

The receipts, although large, have so far been quickly absorbed. In fact, so quickly that the trade is beginning to wonder how long the buyers can withstand the flood.

Damp beans need very careful handling and those who overdry their stock will, no doubt, encounter unexpected breakage.

Promoting Business with Trucks

Reports of the successful promotion of the country elevator's business through the use of trucks are reaching us in ever increasing number. The convictions of a few of the dealers who are more than satisfied with the results of their innovation are given on page 318 of this number.

The volume of business which has been taken from the established dealer by unknown truckers of no given address has, no doubt, helped to spur the elevator men to operate trucks for the protection of their own business, and there seems no good reason why every elevator operator should not use trucks to promote every department of his business.

Many grain buyers have realized a far greater profit from their trucking service to their farmer patrons than from profits on the grain formerly marketed. Farmers as a rule are averse to indulging in any labor they can avoid; so they have proved an easy mark for strange truckers with an eager desire to buy grain below the prices prevailing in the established markets. Growers seem never to hesitate to sell any grain they have on hand to strangers at the bid price and without knowledge of the facilities to be employed in determining the quantity of grain loaded.

As a rule the country elevator operator has an established reputation for square dealing, and the farmer can easily test the accuracy of the scales at his pleasure. So it would seem very easy for the elevator man to crowd the fly-by-night truckers out of the grain business by operating trucks for the accommodation of their farmer patrons.

There may be some disadvantages accruing to elevator operators who employ trucks of their own, but up to the present we have not discovered them. In fact, the number of country grain merchants operating trucks is rapidly increasing and doubtless all will eventually engage in the trucking business in order to secure a larger volume of grain and to sell a larger volume of coal, feed and other sidelines.

If any country grain merchant has met with failure in attempting to promote his business through the operation of trucks, we would be pleased to know of it. Where the trucks are owned and controlled by the grain merchant, he can make prompt delivery of any supplies needed by his farmer patrons as well as buy grain on the farm, and if he does not have the goods wanted on hand he can generally obtain it from a nearby competitor. So it is unnecessary for him to maintain a large stock of all

kinds of seeds, feed or coal at any season of the year. By filling his orders from the stocks of others, he escapes the loss occasioned by shrinkage in handling.

Beware Dust Claims

The familiarity that breeds contempt is constantly working to thwart the conscientious elevator superintendent who provides the workmen with respirators. Men whose fathers had lived in the dust for a lifetime without ill effects will discard the old-style uncomfortable respirator when not watched.

With the increasing interest by legislators in social benefit and workmen's compensation laws it seems probable that claims for personal injury thru contracting tuberculosis in the dust laden atmosphere of the grain elevator will increase.

Many such claims will be pressed when there is no justification. In defense the proprietor can show that his plant was equipped with adequate dust collectors, that the men were provided with respirators and that no other employes than claimant had contracted lung disease in his plant.

Privilege Trading Beneficial

Since the resumption of trading in privileges there has been a lively market on the Chicago Board of Trade in these indemnities every afternoon.

The day before privileges were restored December wheat covered a range of nearly 5 cents per bushel, and the absence of so wide a fluctuation any day since, testifies to the beneficial stabilizing effect of puts and calls.

On the open interest, also, the effect has been salutary, traders having been encouraged to add to their commitments by the increase from 124,057,000 to 127,599,000 bus. since the more liberal rule went into effect.

With the uncertainties attendant upon war scares and processing tax decisions this form of insurance against loss by over-night extreme price movements has added value.

Sellers of indemnities must have large capital behind them the same as any insurance company, to meet losses; and their conservative judgment of the extent of the next day's range contributes a stabilizing force of real value.

With an adequate participation in the indemnity market traders would be immune to harm from excessive fluctuations, so that it might be possible to remove the limits of 5, 4 and 3 cents on wheat, corn and oats.

Greater interest in the sale of privileges and consequent competition by sellers should benefit grain merchandisers and millers who could buy indemnities closer at the market's final quotation of the day. Believe it or not, there were times when privilege trading was at its best that puts and calls on oats sold at the same price, affording perfect insurance against loss on cash oats offered over night on postal card bids to the country.

LIBERAL illumination of all moving machinery not only insures its better care, but also makes it easier for employes to avoid accidents.

Planning an Unbalanced Agriculture

By JAMES E. BOYLE, professor of rural economy, Cornell University.

I call the A.A.A. program political planning. It was passed as an emergency law, the word "emergency" occurring three times in the title. Already the administrators of this act have planned to make it permanent, and Congress, as I have said, has greatly expanded and strengthened the law itself.

It was at first called by its administrators a "voluntary" control plan. In fact these men called the voluntary feature the main virtue and essence of the plan. But Congress soon made the act compulsory as regards three commodities—cotton, tobacco and potatoes.

When first enacted the A.A.A. law applied to only seven "basic" crops. Already by acts of Congress, it applies to sixteen crops, and is apparently destined soon to apply to every product of the farm.

There is no stopping place.

Congress calls peanuts "basic" altho they occupy less than half of one per cent of our farm land, and have a value less than that of the egg crop in California alone. So we are operating under political plans, begun by the A.A.A., but changed and enlarged and extended by Congress.

I do not forget that "referendums" were held by the A.A.A. to show to a skeptical world that the farmers were back of the A.A.A. plans. I still remain skeptical about these so-called referendums. They were conducted from the central office in such a way as to get the desired result.

I learned of a distinguished journalist, friend of mine, who had joined the propaganda staff of Secretary Wallace. I wrote him a frank and friendly letter, saying, "My dear man, it will take at least six men like you, beating the tom-toms, to make the Middlewest farmers like the A.A.A."

To which he replied: "My dear sir! There are not six of us, there are sixty of us in the Secretary's office, pounding out ten thousand words apiece on our typewriters—sweet, chiming words."

The first and so the most ballyhooed of all referendums was that on wheat in 1933. Out of 1,500,000 farmers growing wheat, only 500,000 voted for the A.A.A. plan. In other words only 33⅓% expressed themselves for it.

Philosophy of the A.A.A.—We must judge the A.A.A. first of all by its philosophy. Its real philosophy we must judge by its deeds and not its words. Its alibis are always ready and plausible. Fortunately for our analysis, its philosophy is very simple. I can state it in two short sentences: Surplus is an evil. Scarcity is a blessing.

You feel as I feel that somehow this philosophy jolts the common sense of mankind. You feel and I feel that low prices are not due to surplus but to unemployment. It is economic insanity to try to increase wealth by destroy-

ing wealth. It is a crime and a blunder and a sin to destroy food and clothing when there are so many tens of millions of naked and hungry people in the world.

Now, partly due to the drouth and partly due to this A.A.A. philosophy of scarcity, we are importing food for our people and feed for our animals. Wheat which we formerly depended on to pull us out of a depression we are now importing in wholly unprecedented volume. The Government estimates that during this crop year alone we will import from 75 to 100 million bushels of wheat. We have been importing corn from Argentina and South Africa, and oats and rye from Germany and Poland, all to make up for our scarcity of food and feed. And much of our scarcity was artificially produced under the A.A.A. "adjusted" production. You are already familiar with our amazing volume of butter imports. A shortage of animal fats at home has caused us literally to draw on the whole world for butter supplies.

"Parity"—Frankly, there is no such an animal as "parity." There is no fixed relationships between prices; these relationships change constantly. It shows unsound thinking to speak of a "proper ratio" or a fixed ratio between such prices. The A.A.A. theory would hold all prices firm, that is, freeze all prices at some theoretical point, at some theoretical relationships of commodities. This is a false theory. The "parity" prices chosen and announced by the A.A.A. are mere arbitrary figures, and have no justification other than the political one.

Thus the years 1909-1914 were chosen as "base years" for agricultural prices—the period of the peak of the New Era boom. One exception was tobacco. So another "base" period was taken, namely 1919-1929. To see the arbitrary nature of "parity" look at these two base periods; if you put tobacco on the general base period, its "normal" price becomes 10½ cents a pound; but if you put it in the second period—where the law puts it—the "normal" price becomes 20½ cents a pound.

The second exception is potatoes. According to the first base period, their normal price becomes 62 cents per bushel. So a new base period is chosen (1919-1928) giving potatoes "normal" price of \$1.14 a bushel.

Agriculture is being unbalanced not only as between crops, but as between the North and South. The old balance of agriculture between North and South is now being disrupted. Millions of acres put out of cotton are put into feed crops to use on the farm. This means more oats and corn grains in the South, and at a greater comparative cost than when grown in the North. For instance, Mississippi normally buys \$50,000,000 a year of hay, grain and food from the Middlewest and Northwest.

The whole economic life of the South is built on exports of 60% of our annual cotton crop. But within the last year, due solely to A.A.A. planning, our exports have fallen off by 36% compared with the preceding year. Cotton is grown in sixty countries, and it is a rash and dangerous thing to stimulate the

growth of the staple in all these competing lands.

Did the A.A.A. retire the worst lands from cultivation? The steep hill sides? The worn out soils? It did nothing of the kind. Here as elsewhere, come the blanket reduction. The best cotton lands in the world, namely in the flat Delta along the Mississippi, took their forty per cent cuts along with the "sorry" lands and worn out clay hillsides. The planter with 2,000 acres of cotton in the Delta reduced his crop by 800 acres to conform to the blue prints made in Washington. The cotton planter with mules and equipment for 2,000 acres, found his overhead expense per acre substantially increased when he had to use this same equipment on only 1,200 acres.

We may illustrate this point of artificially increasing the cost of production in this way. Compare the A.A.A. with its 6,000,000 local units or farms with the Great A & P Chain Store system with its 17,000 units. If the A & P should find it necessary to curtail its business by forty per cent, would it order a blanket cut in all stores and in all lines of goods of exactly 40%? It certainly would instruct the local manager of each unit to reduce his lines of merchandise which were not selling well in his community, and to increase his stocks in the fast moving lines. As you will note, this is merely business common sense. Yet it is the opposite to the A.A.A. program. The A.A.A. does not permit each of the farmers (that is, managers) of each local unit (that is, each of the six million farms) to reduce his poorest line and increase his best line. Each farmer blindly follows the Washington blue print. The net result is to increase his cost of production. And this system is called a "balanced agriculture." Enough "balance" like this and the farmer will be ruined.

The A.A.A. program of artificial scarcity, plus its sales taxes on bread and meat and clothing, has substantially increased the cost of living.

The A.A.A. philosophy, restriction of production, may be sugarcoted with all sorts of beautiful and high sounding names. But the fact remains that it is an ugly and a dangerous thing. Clearly, a general organization of scarcity, whether imposed by processing taxes, contracts, licenses, marketing agreements, federal orders or otherwise, would simply make the depression worse. In fact, it would make the depression permanent, for recovery can come only thru an expansion of production.

Shipper Not Liable for Poison in Feed

The Farmers Warehouse Co., Auburn, Wash., against which a judgment for \$430 damages had been awarded for death of cows allegedly due to feeding hay containing lead arsenate, later brought suit against Ernest W. Fry & Son, Prosser, Wash., of whom the Farmers Warehouse Co. had bought the hay.

The defense of Fry & Son was that they had not been notified of the suit against the warehouse company and had no opportunity to make a proper defense by presentation of the facts.

In Mr. Larson's pasture was a paint bucket containing white lead. The stomachs of the first two cows that died contained white lead. Theory of plaintiffs was that the hay had been grown in an orchard where lead arsenate was used as a spray on the trees. There was no orchard within three or four miles of the ranch where the alfalfa hay was grown. No hay but that grown on this ranch, of W. J. Knight, near Outlook, Wash., went into the car shipped to Auburn, Wash., to plaintiff. No complaints were made by purchasers of the remainder of the 231 bales in the car.

The court on Apr. 4, 1935, affirmed a judgment in favor of defendants, Fry & Son, holding that they were not bound by the decision against the warehouse company.—43 Pac. Rep (2d) 23.

The Whole Secret of Life
is to be interested in one thing profoundly
and in a thousand things well.

—Hugh Walpole

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Suit for Dust Injury?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have had filed against us a suit for \$40,000 alleging that the plaintiff, during his ten years of service with us (1921 to 1931), inhaled dust from the different grains and feedstuffs used in the manufacture of animal and poultry feeds, which caused him to contract tuberculosis, and he has filed suit against us.

Naturally this suit will be far-reaching, since I understand that this is the first test of suits of this character against our industry.

We will appreciate references to similar suits filed that have been contested successfully, for the benefit of our attorneys.—W. R. & Co.

Ans.: In states having workmen's compensation laws employers are liable when workmen sustain injury in the course of their employment, even tho no fault is imputable to employer.

In states not having a workmen's compensation act, as your state, liability does NOT follow as a matter of course, from injury while employed. To create liability the employer must be chargeable with some negligence. The mere presence of dust in the plant is not such negligence.

Employment in an atmosphere containing grain dust is not always followed by tuberculosis. If tuberculosis develops it is probable the disease was present prior to employment.

There are no decisions of which we have knowledge holding an employer liable under the common law for tuberculosis contracted in a dusty atmosphere. Ordinary grain dust is comparatively harmless, the particles being removed from the lungs by the cilia wafting them out constantly toward throat and nose. Certain dusts, such as stone dust or quartz rock dust, are harmful; in the course of time causing the lung disease known as silicosis.

Our records show but one decision of the courts on grain dust, and that was under a workmen's compensation act, as follows:

Elevator Dust Causing Tuberculosis.—In action to review award of Industrial Commission under Workmen's Compensation Act (St. 1925, Sec. 102.01 to 102.41), finding that employee's pulmonary tuberculosis was caused by nature of employment owing to great amount of wheat dust in which he was working and that condi-

tion occurred during term of employment, HELD sustained by evidence, notwithstanding employee at time of entering employment had latent or slumbering form of tuberculosis.—A. D. Thomson & Co. v. Jepson. Supreme Court of Wisconsin, 217 N. W. 327.

Nebraska Convention Program

The 7th annual convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb., Thursday, Oct. 31. As in the past, it will be a one day meeting, with the opening session at 10 a. m. to take care of com'te appointments and other ass'n business.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, a firm defender of the industry from the legislative standpoint, will be the principal speaker at the convention.

J. F. MILLER, Sec'y of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, will talk on transportation and trucks. The commission is wrestling with the problem of truck and bus regulations and rates within the state, since the Interstate Commerce Commission has been given authority over interstate truck and bus traffic.

C. D. MORRIS, Chicago, of the Western Railways Com'te on Public Relations, will discuss the railroad question.

BADGES will be furnished for all in attendance by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

IN THE EVENING will be the customary banquet which delegates have always well enjoyed. No after dinner addresses are scheduled. The banquet will be brought to an early close to leave the evening free for those delegates who wish to attend the evening entertainment at the annual Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock Show, Horse Show and Rodeo, held at Omaha's Ak-Sar-Ben Field.

The government's request for a postponement to Nov. 25 of the trial of the Guffey Coal Control Act was denied Oct. 9 by Chief Justice Wheat of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The injunction suit was brought by the Carter Coal Co.

Death of A. R. Templeton

Andrew R. Templeton, widely known in the Northwest, died Oct. 15 at his residence in Milwaukee, Wis., after a short illness.

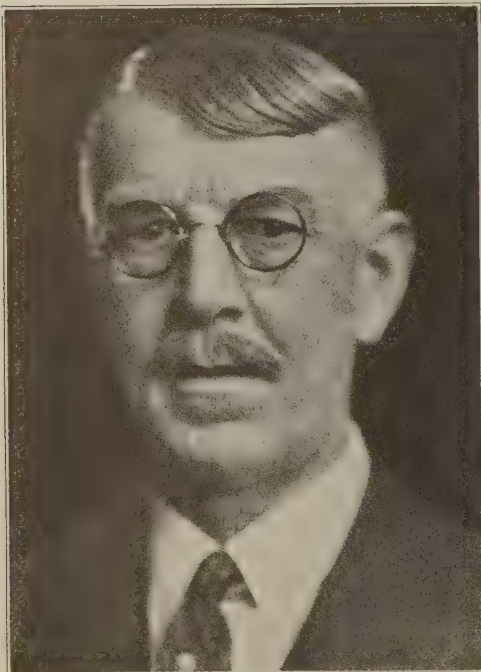
His career in the grain business began in 1887 at Templeton, Wis., with his father, who had long been a grain shipper. He entered the employ of the Armour Grain Co. two years later at Milwaukee, continuing in various capacities until 1910 when he joined A. L. Johnstone in the new firm of Johnstone & Templeton.

In 1921 he withdrew and after a time again became associated with the Armour Grain Co. in charge of its Milwaukee offices.

He removed to Minneapolis to engage in the malting business, but returned three years ago to Milwaukee, where for the past year he represented the Fleischmann Malt- ing Co.

Mr. Templeton was a director of the old Chamber of Commerce from 1914 to 1920, had been second vice pres. and vice pres., and in Apr. 1924 was elected pres. of the exchange.

He was born at Sussex, Wis., 65 years ago, and is survived by his widow and a son, H. J. Templeton, of Milwaukee.



A. R. Templeton, Milwaukee, Wis., Deceased.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 31. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 4, 5, 6.—North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Bismarck, N. D.

Quality of Barley and Rye Crops

Inspected receipts at representative markets from July 1 to Oct. 1 showed 23 per cent of malting and 77 per cent of ordinary barley.

The grading of the barley was 6% No. 1, 6% No. 2, 36% No. 3, 27% No. 4, 20% No. 5, and 5% sample. Special grades were 4% tough, 10% blighted and 2% smutty.

The receipts of rye were graded 5% No. 1, 44% No. 2, 38% No. 3, 10% No. 4 and 3% sample. Tough was indicated on 9% as reported by the grain division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Control Means Disorganization

The effect of the injection of artificial control in an industry is disorganization on a wide scale. The results are frequently as surprising as they are costly. When the A.A.A. cut cotton production, it seemed a simple matter, to the pure theorists. Just so much land would be taken out of cotton, and it would be used to grow a garden and feed for a sow and a cow, so that with a higher price for cotton all the people would be better off and would actually live better. That was all there was to it. As simple as a, b, c. But how has it turned out?

To begin with, our foreign outlet for one of our most important crops started to dwindle, and has kept right on dwindling. At once a cotton industry was set up in Brazil that has grown by leaps and bounds, while other cotton producing areas of the world have increased acreage. Foreign cotton machinery has been remodeled to use cotton from other parts of the world.

Our American cotton producers started putting their idle acres into tobacco, and peanuts, then into potatoes. So, because cotton was controlled, tobacco had to be, then peanuts, and now potatoes. There is no end. So long as control of a single crop was undertaken, the control of every other crop would of necessity follow, and each step in control reaches out a little farther than the one before it, until now, enforced, the potato act means the fine of a thousand dollars or a year in prison for its violation!

When Russia was doing these things we held up our hands in holy horror. They couldn't come to America. But they are here, and a lot of people don't realize it.

We have the spectacle of American elevators loaded with foreign grains; of live hogs actually imported to the greatest hog producing country in the world; consumers forced to turn away from pork and lard in a country where corn is the principal crop and is marketed most efficiently in the form of pork and lard; working people by the thousands turned out of their jobs in both the hog and the cotton industry because of reduced supplies; and, perhaps most serious of all, the policies being followed have put a premium on idleness.

A nation at work, even though the return is small, is immeasurably more prosperous, and safer, than a nation in which many people are idle and idleness is promoted.—*Corn Belt Farm Dailies.*

Processing Tax Collections dropped from \$43,013,496 in July, 1934, to \$15,364,401 in July this year, as announced Oct. 15 by the A.A.A. July expenditures were \$35,916,328, of which \$3,504,301 went to the bureaucracy for administrative expenses, the farmers getting only \$26,378,361 in rental and benefit payments.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Delusions and Snares

Grain & Feed Journals: Middle men know not what is coming next and the producers' increased receipts are simply delusions. However, people are getting filled up on "pump priming." Governmental feeding of striking miners already receiving 1929 wages discourages their working.—R. H. Long, Hope Hull, (r. f. d. 2) Ala.

Get Robbed through Excessive Charges

Grain & Feed Journals: We are just in receipt of an account sales on a car which we shipped to Fort Worth, Tex., which is very representative. We are charged \$1.60 exchange on our draft, \$1.90 exchange on outgoing draft on buyer, \$1.75 collecting fee to collecting bank, and \$1.87 for six days' interest. On drafts which we deposit in our local bank we are charged anything from 25c to \$1.50 on shipments to Kansas points, and certainly agree that something should be done to eliminate such excessive charges.—L. C. Grubb, The Grubb Grain Co., Topeka, Kan.

Never Sell Grain Taken for Storage

Grain & Feed Journals: We attribute our success in the grain business to not buying and selling grain as futures. We store grain, yet we do not sell it, until we buy it. We never have bot or sold grain as futures in our 21 years of business.

Our new elevators are not doing so well. We do not know why, unless it is trying to get rich too quick. Our feed business has been shot by the trucks and hard roads.

As to fires in elevators, we have not had a loss for 20 years in this part of the state.—Farmers Grain Co., Kane, Ill.

A Method for Proving Grain Calculations

Grain & Feed Journals: The common method of figuring grain is to divide the net pounds by the number of pounds in a bushel, then multiply the result by the price per bushel. But any attempt to prove the final result by the same method, or by simply going over the figures is subject to serious error, due to the human tendency to repeat errors, when following the same channels of thought.

To avoid the natural tendency to repeat errors an entirely different method of figuring should be used to prove the answer. A method I have found effective is to subtract the price per bushel from the number of pounds in a bushel. Multiply the difference by the number of bushels and pounds over bushels. Subtract this result from the number of net pounds being figured. This will give the same answer as the original division and multiplication, if the figuring is accurately done.

For example: 13,570 lbs. of oats at 22 cents per bu. Dividing 13,570 by 32 lbs. per bu., gives 424 bus. and 2 lbs. Multiplying 424:02 bus. by 22 cents gives \$93.30. The difference between 22 cents and 32 lbs. per bushel is 10. Multiplying 424:02 bus. by 10 gives \$42.40. Subtracting \$42.40 from 13,570 lbs. gives \$93.30, the same answer as was received in the original figures, proving the original figures were correct.—A. J. Arends, agt. Crowell Elevator Co., Winside, Neb.

Bin Soybeans at 13 Per Cent Moisture

According to Frederick A. Wand, soybean expert, of Chicago, the beans can not be stored safely in quantity when the moisture content exceeds 13½ per cent. A 13% content is safer.

A bin holding 5,000 bus. of beans contains 7,500 gallons of oil subject to oxidation. A few bushels of damp beans becoming rancid can spread this condition rapidly, even in a mass of beans of low moisture content, that without this focus of infection would remain in good condition.

When soybeans are allowed to heat in storage, the oil breaks down into fatty acids and glycerine. Such beans, when processed, yield a low oil return per bushel. The oil is of a poor quality and must be refined in order to be of much commercial value. There is a loss in refining. The soybean oil meal obtained from such beans is dark in color and cannot be used in manufacturing special products. Judging from past experience, such meal would have to be sold at a discount even when used as livestock feed.

James Wyman Heads Minneapolis Chamber

James C. Wyman, pres. of McDonald & Wyman Co., was named as the forty-second president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, by vote of the membership in the fifty-fifth annual election on Oct. 3.

Mr. Wyman has been a director of the grain exchange since 1923 and has served successively as senior director and vice president. He was first vice president in the 1934-35 fiscal year, and is engaged in the grain commission business.

How to Store Soybeans

Many dealers handling soybeans for the first time are asking what precautions to observe in storing the beans. The crop this year in the six important bean growing states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and North Carolina—is estimated at 33,541,000 bus., nearly twice that of 1934 and three times the 6-year average (1928-33).

"The acreage to be harvested for grain in these six States," says the Crop Reporting Board, "is estimated to be 2,101,000 acres compared with 1,084,000 in 1934 and the 5-year (1928-1932) average of 650,000 acres. A higher than usual proportion of the total acreage will be harvested for beans because there are ample supplies of hay and forage."

"Generally speaking," says W. J. Morse of the Bureau of Plant Industry, "handlers who use the same care in binning or sacking soybeans as in storing shelled corn or small grains, will have no difficulty with spoilage. This is particularly true in the North Central States where humidity is not high. When soybeans are thoroughly dry, there is little danger of heating."

From Abroad

China's wheat crop this year is estimated at 720,000,000 bus., against 840,000,000 in 1934.

Czechoslovakia on Sept. 10 increased the surtaxes on imports of wheat, spelt, rye, barley and oats.

Macaroni has risen 10 per cent in price in Paris as the result of heavy purchases by Italy for the army.

Manchuria's wheat crop is placed at 34,355,000 bus. by the second official estimate, against the final estimate of 23,479,000 bus. for 1934.

Cotton Seed amounting to 500,000 lbs. has been distributed by the Agricultural Board in the province of Santiago del Estero, which province of Argentina is eminently suited to the production of cotton, according to *La Nacion*.

John A. Low Passes On

John Andrew Low, for 27 years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Oct. 21, after having been ill for some time.

A native of Chicago Mr. Low as a youth entered the employ of the Nash, Wright Grain Co. and became grain clerk. In 1908 he became a member of the Board of Trade and went on the floor to sell cash grain. In 1914 he went with E. W. Bailey & Co. in a similar capacity, and when the firm was reorganized in 1921 he was made vice president, which position he held at the time of his death. He was 61 years of age and had been engaged in the grain business continuously for over 40 years.

He had served the Board of Trade as a director, member of the arbitration board and of the business conduct com'te. At the time of his death he was a governor of the Board of Trade clearing house. He was a member of the Union League Club. Surviving him are the widow and a married daughter Dorothy.



J. C. Wyman, President-elect, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce



John A. Low, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Sidney, O., Oct. 16.—Wheat is coming up fine, with plenty of moisture. New corn being cribbed and it is of fine quality.—J. W. Simmons.

Bennett, Ia., Oct. 19.—New corn is being offered, but carries high moisture content, and will be dangerous to handle until it has had a chance to dry out.—J. H. Phelps.

Hope Hull (r.f.d. 2), Ala., Oct. 18.—The state statistician publishes crops mostly below normal, but my observations are that Alabama has the largest crop of this generation.—R. H. Long.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—Wheat production in the Pacific Northwest states, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, is now estimated at 117,823,000 bus., an increase of 3,111,000 bus. over the Sept. 1 forecast for this area.—F. K. H.

Petersburg, Ind., Oct. 17.—Most of the late-planted corn in Pike and adjoining counties was killed by the recent heavy frosts that fell in southwestern Indiana. The early planted corn was fully matured before the coming of the frost.—W. B. C.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Due to adverse weather conditions during harvest, the Texas oat crop from a quality standpoint is the poorest for several years, causing the bulk of the crop to fall within the grades of No. 3 and No. 4.—Grain Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Van Petten (Rock Falls p. o.), Ill., Oct. 17.—We are having ideal weather for the maturing of corn and soybeans. We expect quite a run of corn the latter part of this month at some of our stations, some of which the farmers will have to shell out to make crib room for the balance of the crop.—S. C. Bartlett Co., R. L. Coomber.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 12.—Farmers are still sowing wheat and will be for a couple of weeks yet. There is more fertilizer being sold for wheat sowing than we have ever known in Indiana. Our own firms have more than doubled their sales over last year and last year they sold more fertilizer than ever before.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Petersburg, Ind.—Farmers west of Petersburg are digging trenches on clay knobs, where there is good drainage and are buying much corn that is still in the sap and will feed it in the winter. The corn in a trench silo will not freeze during the winter and can be fed as the farmers need it. Many farmers are cutting their corn and feeding it to the livestock, while others are putting it in silos. The damage to the corn in this section is said to be more than 50%.—W. B. C.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 10.—In 1935, 57,000 acres were sown to dry beans as against 49,400 acres in 1934, and a ten-year average of 58,200 acres. Practically the entire crop has been harvested in excellent condition. The beans are of good quality and larger than last year. Very little threshing has been done yet. In Kent County where almost half the acreage is grown, the yield is about average. In Middlesex and Huron Counties the yield is much better than in 1934.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician, Ontario Dept. of Ag.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16.—While some corn has been picked, generally it is still too soft, and in many areas the weather was none to favorable for good drying. Much of the corn that was injured by the recent freeze is being fed to stock or being placed in silos. While cutting of corn is largely completed, that work continues in some localities. Soy beans were being rapidly harvested, mostly with combines. Much plowing was done and winter wheat sown during the week, but moisture conditions are generally insufficient for best germination and growth, plowing is being hindered in places and in some scattered localities the ground is very dry. Good rains would generally be very beneficial to winter grains.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 1.—Rains have covered the entire state since the small grain harvests ended and the fall wheat seeding has been done under favorable conditions. So far as we are able to judge the acreage is pretty well up to standard and the fields are covered with a thrifty growth, all of which augurs well for next year's wheat crop.—Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, by J. N. Campbell, sec'y.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11.—The corn crop in Illinois is estimated at 273,204,000 bus. This represents an increase of 86% over the small crop of 1934 but is still 17% less than the 1928-32 5-yr. average production. Soybean production will be the largest on record, although prospects declined slightly during September, probably caused by maturing too rapidly and killing frosts toward the close of the month. Completion of oats and barley threshing early in September indicated further decline in yield per acre of these crops. Preparation of wheat ground was hindered by dry soil conditions. Up to Oct. 1 about 80% of the fall plowing had been completed, compared with the acreage usually plowed by that date and approximately 14% of the wheat seeding completed.—U. S. and Ill. Depts. of Ag.

Columbus, O., Oct. 12.—Oct. 1 estimates of corn, oats, barley and tame hay are somewhat higher than a month ago, buckwheat estimates are the same, and soybean estimates are slightly lower. Corn production in Ohio is estimated at 128,774,000 bus., compared with 92,200,000 bus. in 1934. Warm, dry weather during practically the entire month of September was ideal for the rapid maturing of the crop. In many sections of the state more than half of the crop was in shock by Oct. 1 and most corn which was still standing had matured sufficiently to be no longer susceptible to frost damage. Due chiefly to a better yield than anticipated in the heavy producing section of northwestern Ohio, the oats crop is now forecast at 44,388,000 bus. This year's crop is much larger than the short crops of 1934 and 1933.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Oct. 10.—Late August rains broke a two months' drouth. Excellent rains occurred over the state in September. Soil moisture is adequate except in some areas of the northwestern counties and the extreme northeastern part of the state. The rains came too late to be of much benefit to corn. The Oct. 1 condition of corn was 50% of normal, compared with 11% in 1934. The indicated yield is 13.0 bus. per acre, compared with 5.5 bus. last year. The estimated production is 29,172,000 bus., compared with 11,644,000 bus. last year. The corn crop is a complete failure in the northwestern counties. The Oct. 1 condition of grain sorghums was reported at 44% of normal, compared with 25% a year ago. The estimated production is 14,800,000 bus., compared with 7,392,000 bus. in 1934. The sorghums are late, being held back by the dry hot weather during July and August. There will be an abundance of roughage but the yield of grain will be light.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Winchester, Ind., Oct. 21.—The writer drove south to the Ohio River Saturday. Farmers still sowing wheat, saw wheat in Fayette County, which is about fifty miles south of us, that was up and covered the ground. Saw hundreds of acres just coming up. Never saw a more beautiful stand of wheat. Farmers are beginning to crib corn and it is splendid quality. While the yield per acre won't be quite as much as was anticipated still I talked to one farmer Friday who said he had 60 acres of corn and expected to get 4000 to 4500 bus. off of it. Soybean crop was immense. Nine farmers out of ten told us before they commenced threshing their beans they were so thick on the ground they wouldn't produce very many beans, but not so. It is a very rare occurrence that a farmer gets less than 20 bus. to the acre. On my farm we had 10 acres threshed out 30 bus. to the acre and looked like there was 2 bus. shelled out to the acre laying on the ground. I would think our county would average 25 bus. to the acre. We have handled now half as many beans as we handled out of the entire crop last year. What under the sun the pressers will do with them we don't know, but they are taking them on just about as fast as we can get them loaded. Wheat is pretty well sold out of the country. We were favored in eastern Indiana with a good yield of wheat of good quality. Mills have been wanting it and it has been going into consumption fast. I think we have less wheat back in the farmers' hands than we have had in years.—Goodrich Bros. Co., by P. E. Goodrich.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 10.—The Kansas corn crop is estimated at 33,313,000 bus. or the third smallest crop in 35 years. More than half of the indicated production for the state is in the east central and northeastern counties. The corn crop over many western counties is nearly a complete failure while in the central counties a considerable acreage has produced little except fodder. The grain sorghum crop is placed at 15,660,000 bus., or 3,620,000 bus. below the Sept. 1 estimate. Wheat seeding has been later than usual this fall because of the shortage of soil moisture over the western two-thirds of Kansas. Seeding was delayed, particularly in the western third of the state where only a small part of the intended acreage was seeded prior to the general rain on Sept. 25 and 26. The extreme southwestern counties continue very dry. There is a general defi-

Government Report on Minor Crops

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates: **Soybeans:** The condition of soybeans on Oct. 1 of 77.9% represents a slight decline since Sept. 1, and stands a little below the 10-year (1923-1932) average Oct. 1 condition of 79.1%. Condition a year ago was 70.2, the crop at that time being reduced by drouth in some states.

Soybeans (for grain)

| State | Avg. 1928-32 | Thousand Bushels | | Indicated |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | 1933 | 1934 | |
| Ohio | 423 | 336 | 408 | 748 |
| Ind. | 1,925 | 1,740 | 2,560 | 4,960 |
| Ill. | 4,926 | 4,350 | 10,298 | 17,853 |
| Iowa | 670 | 1,394 | 1,884 | 6,633 |
| Mo. | 1,030 | 1,518 | 878 | 1,488 |
| N. C. | 1,230 | 836 | 1,008 | 1,188 |
| Six states | 10,204 | 10,174 | 17,036 | 32,870 |

Dry Edible Beans: An increase during September of 702,000 bags in the bean prospect places probable production this year at 14,005,000 bags of 100 pounds each. A crop so large has not been produced in the past 20 years.

Beans (Dry Edible)

| State | Yield per Acre | | Production | |
|---------|----------------|-------|---------------|--------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1928-32 | 1934 |
| | Pounds | | Thousand Bags | |
| N. Y. | 810 | 750 | 851 | 891 |
| Mich. | 630 | 840 | 3,244 | 3,377 |
| Nebr. | 570 | 600 | 64 | 68 |
| Mont. | 600 | 960 | 380 | 174 |
| Ida. | 1,100 | 960 | 1,566 | 1,342 |
| Wyo. | 960 | 1,140 | 296 | 250 |
| Colo. | 150 | 270 | 1,279 | 279 |
| N. Mex. | 150 | 250 | 605 | 66 |
| Calif. | 1,255 | 1,160 | 3,348 | 3,752 |
| U. S. | 741.2 | 684.2 | 11,858 | 10,369 |

Buckwheat

| State | Condition | | Production | |
|--------|-----------|------|------------------|-------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1928-32 | 1934 |
| | Per cent | | Thousand Bushels | |
| Me. | 68 | 48 | 207 | 252 |
| N. Y. | 76 | 73 | 2,692 | 2,911 |
| Pa. | 84 | 79 | 2,576 | 3,105 |
| Ohio | 81 | 82 | 410 | 429 |
| Ind. | 65 | 70 | 191 | 285 |
| Ill. | 65 | 74 | 60 | 333 |
| Mich. | 56 | 77 | 238 | 188 |
| Wis. | 68 | 79 | 197 | 271 |
| Minn. | 38 | 70 | 479 | 112 |
| Iowa | 76 | 83 | 58 | 190 |
| Md. | 67 | 78 | 120 | 110 |
| Va. | 81 | 81 | 171 | 196 |
| W. Va. | 79 | 73 | 359 | 430 |
| U. S. | 74.1 | 74.9 | 8,277 | 9,042 |

| State | All Grain | | Sorghum in Grain | |
|---------|-----------|------|------------------|--------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1928-32 | 1934 |
| Nebr. | 17 | 66 | 277 | 148 |
| Kans. | 16 | 37 | 15,987 | 3,615 |
| Okla. | 25 | 44 | 13,702 | 7,392 |
| Tex. | 33 | 68 | 52,882 | 17,928 |
| Colo. | 23 | 48 | 2,009 | 306 |
| N. Mex. | 20 | 64 | 4,638 | 1,694 |
| Calif. | 80 | 83 | 2,302 | 1,716 |
| U. S. | 28.9 | 57.7 | 93,764 | 34,542 |

Flaxseed

| State | Condition | | Production | |
|---------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|
| | 1934 | 1935 | 1928-32 | 1934 |
| Wis. | 73 | 78 | 82 | 55 |
| Minn. | 49 | 77 | 6,040 | 3,480 |
| Iowa | 52 | 80 | 178 | 96 |
| N. Dak. | 21 | 59 | 5,909 | 938 |
| S. Dak. | 9 | 51 | 2,195 | 42 |
| Kans. | 15.5 | 16.0 | 241 | 275 |
| Mont. | 23 | 40 | 1,149 | 76 |
| Calif. | 122.0 | 116.5 | ... | 242 |
| U. S. | 38.3 | 65.2 | 15,961 | 5,213 |

¹Yield per acre.

ciency of subsoil moisture over the state. Wheat has made rapid growth but a general rain would be very beneficial. Seeding is now nearly completed in the eastern half of the state and from 50 to 90% completed in western counties.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Heavy Receipts of Soy at Chicago

All records were broken when 127 cars of soybeans arrived at Chicago on Saturday, Oct. 19.

Next day, Oct. 21, 165 cars were received. The warehousemen grabbed all offerings eagerly. Most of the arrivals had been contracted for, so the heavy receipts had no depressing effect on the market price.

The beans sold at 61 cents several weeks ago, but advanced to 77½ recently, coincident with a rise of \$4 per ton in the quotation of soybean oil meal.

This strengthening of the demand for the meal is very gratifying to the millers. Their outlet for soybean oil is unlimited, but they can afford to crush no more beans than the equivalent of meal by-product disposed of.

Movement and Grading of Canadian Wheat

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 19.—After the ninth week of the new season, the marketings of wheat in the Prairie Provinces exceeded those of the first nine weeks of 1934-35, totalling 97,460,048 bus. compared with 94,203,574 bus. a year ago. The improvement over last year was almost entirely due to the better threshing weather experienced in the last two weeks of September. 9.9 million bus. have been delivered in Manitoba, 57.4 million in Saskatchewan and 30.2 million in Alberta.

The grading of inspections during August and September, 1934 and 1935, was as follows: For August, 1935, number of cars grading No. 3 Northern or better, 7,855; September, 16,975; against in August, 1934, 11,639, and September, 22,356.

As the inspection of the new crop progresses, the low quality of the 1935 crop becomes more evident. Less than 70 per cent of the inspected cars in August and September, 1935, graded No. 3 Northern or better, compared with 92.4 per cent in 1934.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

The State of Georgia has asked the Supreme Court of the United States for permission to file an original suit to have the Bankhead Act annulled, alleging the Act prevents the sale of cotton from two farms owned by the state.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Galveston, Tex. — Coastwise shipments of wheat in September were 106,749 bus.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 16.—The first load of soybeans this elevator has ever received came in today. Beans are still new in this community from the commercial standpoint. — Charles Bonges, Bonges Grain & Supply Co.

Churchill, Man. — September receipts of wheat at this port were 105,685 bus., compared with 1,146,811 bus. in September, 1934. Shipments were 1,608,111 bus., compared with 2,082,457 in September, 1934.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 15.—Chartering of boats to carry grain goes on very slowly and the movement in light volume. The wheat rate to Buffalo is now 2½c. A cargo of rye has just been shipped to Chicago, amounting to 325,970 bus. It is rumored that a 300,000 bu. wheat cargo is to come here from Buffalo.—F. G. C.

San Francisco, Cal.—September receipts of grain were: Wheat 3,445 tons, barley 39,352, oats 50, corn 240, bran 140, beans 27,500 sacks, hay 564 tons, against wheat 3,195 tons, barley 30,334, oats 623, corn 560, bran 360, beans 36,500 sacks, hay 420 tons, in September, 1934.—James J. Sullivan, Chief Inspector, Chamber of Commerce.

Vancouver, B. C.—Total receipts of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators during September were: Wheat 4,349,986 bus., oats 158,774, barley 4,546, flaxseed 119, compared with wheat 6,794,507 bus., oats 361,871, barley 118,604, in September, 1934. Shipments were: Wheat 1,568,769 bus., oats 121,551, barley 11,527, flaxseed 49, rye 3,214, compared with wheat 3,047,788 bus., oats 427,086, barley 100,387, in September, 1934.—E. A. Ursell.

Churchill, Man.—Carrying a cargo of 330,000 bus. of wheat, the last boat of the season has left this northern port. Shipments this year totaled 2,407,000 bus., compared with 4,049,877 bus. last year. Eight vessels cleared this year, compared with 16 last. The port elevator is being filled to capacity, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool arranging to move 2,500,000 bus. here for shipment next season, and a large exporting house has leased part of the capacity of the elevator.

Kansas City, Mo.—From June 1 to Oct. 19, Kansas City received 24,279 cars of wheat as compared with 18,909 in the corresponding period of last year.

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 16.—According to federal grain supervision report for September, Spokane wheat receipts were 2,977 carloads, the largest volume since records were started here in 1916. Increased demand from the Midwest and Southeast was the cause of the record-breaking September movement.—F. K. H.

Ft. William, Ont.—September receipts of grain were: Wheat 28,590,301 bus., oats 1,676,812, rye 383,659, barley 2,250,421, mixed grain 26,268, against wheat 30,155,027 bus., oats 1,089,408, rye 266,517, barley 4,490,583, mixed grain 16,479, in September, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 20,613,552 bus., oats 1,172,710, rye 71,785, barley 1,295,962, mixed grain 1,615, against wheat 24,177,905 bus., oats 1,001,035, rye 291,495, barley 1,194,797, mixed grain 4,988, in September, 1934.—E. A. Ursell.

St. Louis, Mo.—September receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,507,500 bus., corn 597,000, oats 904,000, rye 13,500, barley 201,600, hay 360 tons, against wheat 876,000 bus., corn 695,000, oats 405,000, rye 39,000, barley 230,400, hay 852 tons, in September, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,330,150 bus., corn 81,792, oats 478,200, rye 27,100, barley 19,819, hay 156 tons, against wheat 738,000 bus., corn 372,700, oats 205,300, rye 47,750, barley 66,400, hay 588 tons, in September, 1934.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—September receipts of grain were: Wheat 329,600 bus., shelled corn 130,500, oats 136,000, rye 15,400, barley 8,000, grain sorghums 11,400, buckwheat 1,400, feed 630 tons, hay 583 tons, against wheat 166,400 bus., shelled corn 144,500, oats 114,000, rye 14,000, feed 570 tons, hay 1,111 tons, in September, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 488,000 bus., shelled corn 18,000, oats 72,000, rye 16,800, against wheat 172,800 bus., shelled corn 84,000, oats 118,000, rye 12,600, in September, 1934.—John O'Hara, in charge of inspection and weighing, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc.

Arrivals of New Corn

St. Louis on Oct. 10 received its first car of 1935 corn. The grade was No. 1 yellow, weight 54 lbs. and moisture 13.4%.

Minneapolis received its first car of new corn of the season Oct. 9 from Jeffers, Minn., grading No. 5 yellow, weight 54 lbs., 21.5% moisture.

Buffalo received its first car of new corn Oct. 10, grading sample yellow, heating and sour, test weight 49.5 lbs.

Grain Imports

Imports of grain into the United States, as reported by the Department of Commerce, continued heavy during July and August, with the exception of oats, of which only 30,000 bus. entered during the two months, against 15,614,175 bus. during the preceding 12 months.

One reason for the falling off in imports of oats is seen in the large crop just harvested, amounting to 1,183,870,000 bus. against 525,889,000 bus. in 1934. In Illinois alone the stock of oats on farms Oct. 1 was 80,566,000 bus. against 32,653,000 bus. a year ago, and in the United States 962,035,000 bus., against 446,287,000 on farms a year ago. Iowa has a stock of 163,534,000 bus. on farms, against 55,125,000 bus. a year ago.

IMPORTS

| | Year Ended July 1, 1935 | July 1 to Aug. 31, '35 | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Quantity Bus. | Quantity Bus. | Value |
| Wheat | 14,051,424 | 5,124,000 | \$3,961,000 |
| Corn | 20,427,064 | 14,203,000 | 6,438,000 |
| Oats | 15,614,175 | 30,000 | 11,000 |
| Rye | 11,230,000 | 1,821,000 | 861,000 |
| Flaxseed | 15,332,000 | 3,369,000 | 3,115,000 |
| Barley | 10,978,000 | 370,000 | 283,000 |
| Barley malt.261,317,681* | 69,177,000* | | 1,930,000 |

*Pounds.

A Celery marketing agreement to replace the present agreement was considered at a hearing by the A.A.A. at Lakeland, Fla., Oct. 23.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

| | Option | | Wheat | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | High | Low | Oct. 9 | Oct. 10 | Oct. 11 | Oct. 14 | Oct. 15 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 17 | Oct. 18 | Oct. 19 | Oct. 21 | Oct. 22 | |
| Chicago | 109½ | 81 | 104¾ | 105 | 104¾ | 102½ | 103¾ | 100¾ | 102½ | 102½ | 100¾ | 101½ | 100¾ | |
| Winnipeg | 98 | 81½ | 92½ | 93½ | 92¾ | 91 | 92 | 89 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 89¾ | |
| Liverpool* | 98½ | ... | 93¾ | 95¾ | 94¾ | 93 | 93½ | 94¾ | 95 | 96¼ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 93¾ | |
| Kansas City | 112½ | 77½ | 107¾ | 108¾ | 107¾ | 105¼ | 106¼ | 102½ | 104½ | 104½ | 102½ | 103 | 102½ | |
| Minneapolis | 127¾ | 81 | 121¾ | 122¾ | 121¼ | 118½ | 119¾ | 115½ | 117½ | 118½ | 117½ | 118½ | 117½ | |
| Duluth, durum | 102¾ | 76¾ | 99¾ | 100 | 99¾ | 98¾ | 99¾ | 95½ | 97 | 97¾ | 97¼ | 98¾ | 100 | |
| Milwaukee | 109¼ | 81¼ | 104½ | 105¼ | 104½ | 102¼ | 103¾ | 100½ | 102¼ | 102½ | 100¾ | 101¼ | 101 | |
| | Corn | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 72½ | 54¾ | 61¾ | 61¼ | 60¾ | 59¾ | 61 | 60¼ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59 | 59¼ | 60¾ | |
| Kansas City | 67 | 55½ | 61 | 60¾ | 60¼ | 59½ | 59¼ | 58½ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 57¾ | 58¼ | 59¾ | |
| Milwaukee | 68¾ | 55 | 61¾ | 61¼ | 60¾ | 60 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 60¾ | |
| | Oats | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 36¾ | 25½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28¼ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27½ | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¾ | |
| Winnipeg | 33¾ | 28¼ | 28¾ | 29¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 30 | 28½ | 29 | 29¾ | 28¾ | 28¼ | 27¾ | |
| Minneapolis | 32¼ | 24¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27 | 26¼ | 26¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 28¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Milwaukee | 36¾ | 25¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27½ | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27 | |
| | Rye | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 56¾ | 41¾ | 53½ | 54 | 53½ | 50¾ | 52¼ | 49½ | 50¾ | 51½ | 49¾ | 50½ | 49¾ | |
| Minneapolis | 56 | 40¾ | 50½ | 50¾ | 49¾ | 46¾ | 48¾ | 45½ | 46¾ | 47½ | 46¼ | 45¾ | 46 | |
| Winnipeg | 49½ | 36¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 44¾ | 43¾ | 44½ | 41¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 41¾ | 42¾ | 42 | |
| Duluth | 55 | 42 | 52 | 51½ | 50 | 48 | 48½ | 46 | 47 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 47 | 47 | |
| | Barley | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 43 | 34¾ | 37½ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36½ | 36½ | 37¼ | 37 | |
| Winnipeg | 39½ | 32¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 34¾ | 35¼ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 33¾ | 33½ | 33 | |
| *At daily current rate of exchange. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Destructive Activities of Government

By B. W. SNOW, Chicago, Ill., before Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Assn. at Lima.

The hour has come when thoughtful men must calmly consider our position and determine whether a representative democracy and a two party government is to endure or is to be supplanted by some form of individual or mass dictatorship. It is time to look to our foundations.

The marvelous progress which the people of this continent have made has been based upon the fact that the door of opportunity has been open for every individual; that the right to life, liberty and private property belonged equally to every citizen, and that taxation was levied only for the purpose of providing for the individual those things which individually he could not provide for himself, but which collectively he could provide for all.

America became the outstanding example of individualism in human effort, and if general enjoyment of the necessities and luxuries of life is the physical measure of human success, then our individualistic basis of government has justified the faith of the fathers. With less than 7 per cent of the world's population, we are served by more than half of the world's railroad mileage; we have three quarters of the world's telephones; we have four-fifths of the world's automobiles. The American home is equipped with a wealth of conveniences that have no equal in any other land. Our living standards embrace a thousand things which stimulate the genius of invention to produce, and which are luxuries reserved for wealth in other lands.

Socialism a Foreign Doctrine.—The doctrine that socialism administered by absolutism is a proper framework for social organization is European in origin, and in the face of our progress under individualism has no place in our conception of government.

Quietly, under our eyes and almost without protest, these foreign theories have found a place in government activity. One thing at a time, a step here and a step there, increased governmental control of activities that belong to the individual closes the door of opportunity through the extension of government into business competition with its own citizenry.

Such change involves the very basic principles of government, yet it is not being made by constitutional methods or with any authority or consent of our citizenship. It is a new and strange form of government developing without debate or discussion, actually without knowledge of the American people.

In the main, the program is being put into effect under the plea of emergency, and thru the urging of organized small groups of citizens, comprising actually but a trifling minority of our people, but politically powerful because acting in concert.

Government Competition: This steady widening of government activities affects citizens in two ways. First, it contracts the opportunity of the individual in private industry to just the extent that the government enters into competition with that industry. Second, it places upon every citizen a steadily increasing burden of taxation to meet the expenses of new government activities. This increase in taxation must not only cover the cost of new activities, but it must also make good the tax losses occasioned by

destruction of the tax-paying ability of private enterprise.

Federal, state and local government in this country are directly engaged in scores of separate lines of business in direct competition with their own citizens engaged in the same lines. The tax-payer furnishes the capital for government work, foots the payroll and when losses occur, he carries them. The man whose business is being invaded, the laborer whose position on the payroll is threatened are taxed to pay the cost of a competition that seeks to put him out of business.

You men in the grain trade, thru taxation, each contributed a share of the 16 million dollars advanced by government to the Farmers National Grain Corporation to enable that pet of bureaucracy to crowd you out of the grain picture.

Government in business, or government backing a favored group with capital at a mere nominal rate of interest, furnishes a character of competition that the private individual cannot meet. If private business proves a losing venture, the loss of capital puts an end to the enterprise. Not so with government. Business carried on with or backed by public money is not influenced by capital losses. The next step is merely increased taxes to take care of the loss and then a further increase to extend the experiment upon a broader scale.

The Federal Farm Board in its short career lost 345 million dollars in trying to control and advance prices of farm products, and at the end of the experiment the price range was at the lowest level ever known. But even that staggering loss was not sufficient to end the experiment. A new administration came into control and in less than two years its plan, the A.A.A., levied and collected a total of 580 million dollars in taxes laid upon processors, in effect a consumption tax, and yet the exchange value of grain measured in industrial products the farmer must buy, is less now than it was when the administration came into existence.

Bureaucrats Hold On.—I have pointed out that A.A.A. is but the successor to the Federal Farm Board. An expensive successor. The Farm Board wasted or lost 69c out of every dollar put into its charge, a total to date of \$345,000,000. When the time comes to cast up the balance for A.A.A. experiments, we shall find that the taxes raised for and expended by this agency will make the Farm Board losses look like chicken feed. The net result to date is that the farmer's grain will exchange for less of the goods he has to buy than it would when the program went into effect.

The A.A.A. has proven a failure in spite of its enormous expenditure of the taxpayers' money. It is a failure that was perfectly natural under the program followed and a failure to be readily foreseen by even ordinary intelligence.

The program was unsound from the beginning because it undertakes to guarantee a profitable occupation to all those engaged in a single specified avocation.

A moment's thought will make clear the conclusion that it is impossible to guarantee a livelihood to one group without extending the same guaranty to all groups. And another moment of thought will show that this

is simply going around in a circle—a governmental demonstration of the fallacy that all of us can make a living by doing each other's washing.

And yet, instead of retracing our steps and abandoning the "untrod path" that has led us to national misery, we are plunging along, further and further into new experiments that are unsound in theory and unworkable in practice.

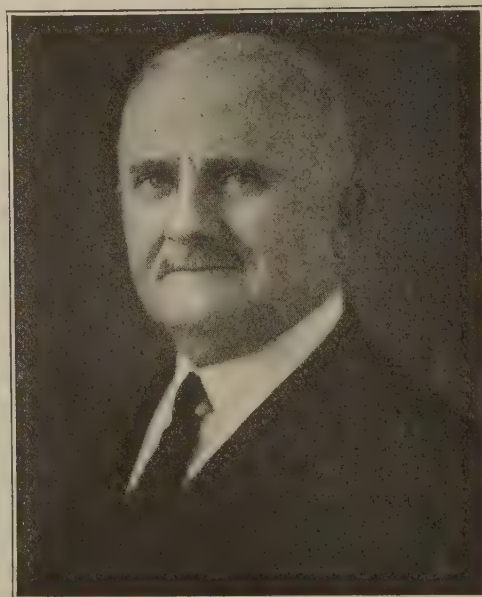
The only permanent solution is a reduction of the proportion of our population engaged in agriculture, or at least engaged in producing products, the price for which shows supplies in volume above consumer requirements.

The doctrine of static prices, regardless of scientific or economic developments, is unsound. Parities must alter as the products in question are affected by changes in production cost. Unless relative prices do change, the mass of people cannot share in the reduced costs of production.

The retail price of food has advanced by 37 per cent during the past two years with no corresponding rise in wages or in general income. This brings food cost into the picture as a political issue, and already defense smoke screen is being loosed in Washington to evade responsibility by charging the food price advance to the collection of undue profits by middlemen and particularly processors and retailers. The Federal Trade Commission already has its investigation under way and efforts to direct the growing tide of consumer resentment against big and little business are already apparent. It will be difficult to convince the farmer that the A.A.A. is to have credit for the increase in price which he receives, and at the same time to disclaim to the consumer all responsibility for higher food costs. The net result will be to check the advance in price by further encouragement of consumer resistance so that the demand for closer price parity will be no longer voiced.

When these facts sink into the rural mind, the natural reaction will be to increase production of wheat, hogs and other crops that are now scarce and as this change in farmer intention becomes apparent, the A.A.A. promptly announces that it proposes to reverse its program and will now be prepared to pay benefits for increasing production to cover the deficiency which it paid benefits to create. The tax-payer is soaked coming and going.

Rapid Increases in Taxation.—The most



B. W. Snow, Chicago, Ill.

serious problem that faces the American people today is the steady and rapid increase in taxation consequent upon continued enlargement of government expenditures.

In 1932, the last year for which completed calculations are available, our total National Income was 39 billion dollars, and the total tax collections, Federal, State and local, was \$8,147,000,000, so that nearly 21 per cent of our national income was absorbed in paying the costs of government. Since that year, there has been small change in volume of income, but tremendous increase in tax exactions.

It means that the per capita taxation in 1931 was \$77.53 or a payment for each family of five persons of \$387.65. In other words, the bread winner of the American family, city or country, taken as a whole, paid nearly \$400 for the services of government before he could spend a penny for the comfort and well being of his dependent family. He paid it in tax increased costs of food, clothing, shelter, necessities of life and luxuries of existence. If he had not been under the burden of that \$400 tax payment, he would have had \$400 more to spend for the products of other men's labor and the happiness of his family. You can only spend your income once. If it is taken from you in taxes, you can't spend it for food, clothing or the other things you crave.

Taxes and the Farmer.—The heaviest burden that the farmer carries is the same burden that rests alike upon all of us—the burden of taxation. You are not going to successfully separate the farmer from all other groups of our population and deal with him as something separate and apart from the rest of us.

Lifting by Our Bootstraps.—For more than four years, we have spent our time and our means in fantastic efforts to lift ourselves by our bootstraps. Our fundamental error has been our evident belief that we could legislate for groups of our population, giving each some special advantage. We have forgotten that special advantage to one class meant a corresponding burden upon another. Let us come now to realize that the economic interest of us all is the same.

Instead of fantastic schemes of doles and plans for extracting more billions from already impoverished tax-payers, let us give time and effort to reducing costs of government, putting an end to paternalistic experiments, and leave each individual the privilege of spending his earnings in his own way for the benefit of himself and his dependents. The man whose sweat earns an income is qualified to spend that income to his own better satisfaction than any government bureaucrat can do it for him.

No one can permanently live beyond his income and government is no exception. We are already on the danger line.

Let us stop trying to legislate for one class, or for different classes, and grasp the fundamental fact that the welfare of us all is inseparably bound up in the proper solution of our common problem.

Transactions in Futures Held Gambling

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on Oct. 21 ruled against the Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co. suing to recover a loss of \$448 on trades in wheat for future delivery made by Julius Sjothun, thru Earl Robinson, manager of the Rutland Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

The purchases and sales of futures began Aug. 19, 1929, and resulted in a book indebtedness to the elevator company of \$383.

The court held that transactions in grain or other commodities made with the understanding that at any appointed time the account is to be adjusted by paying difference between contract and current price are gambling and void.

Ohio Dealers Rap Mounting Taxes; Burocracy

Once again the country's oldest grain trade association held well attended fall convention, and once again did the spirit of friendliness and good fellowship bubble over. These tradition-steeped Buckeyes have found the mutual goodwill lasting and most beneficial thruout the year.

Thus with friendly sentiment reigning supreme did some 200 members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n convene at the Norval Hotel, Lima, on Oct. 22, with a directors meeting and one of their famous gab-fests held the evening before.

Burocracy, mounting taxes, invasion of government into private business, the threat of N.R.A. codes under another mantle, suggestions on grade changes, making the elevator and feed dealer an oracle of proven knowledge for the farmer and feeder, burdensome imports of foreign grains, ideas from various market representatives on the new corn, discussion of soy beans, handling corn on a sufficient margin to allow for the visible and invisible shrink, station reports on the new corn crop, and a word about the work of the Feeds & Fertilizer Department, were included in the fascinating array of topics discussed in this afternoon session following on the heels of a satisfying luncheon and a morning of renewing friendships.

W. W. CUMMINGS, Columbus, capable secretary, called the meeting to order.

PRESIDENT EDWIN CRAUN, Tiffin, welcomed his increasing audience and asked for bowed heads while he read a poem-prayer to the memory of members having passed into the great beyond since the last convention, namely, Col. C. E. Groce, Circleville; Andy Hornung, New Bavaria, and R. P. Barrett, Wilmington. Because of ill-health, Pres. Craun then turned the gavel back to Sec'y Cummings, who presided during the balance of the meeting.

BARNEY SNOW, Chicago, world-famed crop statistician, economist, past farm-paper editor, headliner of the afternoon's program, opened the business session with a bang, presenting facts and figures for serious thought and concerted action. His address appears on the facing page.

Following his talk he called attention to the Social Security Act and told what a burdensome levy it will place upon the payrolls of business institutions of from six to eight billions annually, thereby doubling taxation without counting administration costs and 4½ billion dollars' interest upon the indebtedness incurred.

"We're being sold down the river into economic slavery," he concluded, "and our children and grandchildren are the ones that will have to bear the burden."

Feed Trade's Honor Roll

D. K. STEENBERGH, Milwaukee, Sec'y of the Central Feed Dealers Ass'n, recited the experiences of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns with NRA and their Code, which was never accepted. "Millions of dollars were saved the feed trade," he pointed out, "through our refusal to accept the impractical code they tried to foist upon us."

THE HONOR ROLL is a collective effort to curb direct selling by wholesalers to farmers at wholesale prices in which retailers pledge to buy from Honor Rollers whenever and wherever possible. It is working out constructively and positively and now appears to be mutually advantageous. There are 116 wholesalers now on the list.

Your feed department, Sec'y Steenbergh suggested, should be more than just an order-filling department. Your business must become more and more of a service institution, the oracle where farmers come for correct information.

Thus it is essential to keep abreast with feeders problems, to keep ahead of changing trends.

New Proposed Grade Changes

LEW HILL, Indianapolis, prepared a schedule of proposed grade changes which the Uniform Grades Com'te of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n are now working upon for presentation at next year's convention in Milwaukee. Sec'y Cummings read Chairman Hill's suggestions which seemed quite popular, namely:

1. The new standard for oats shall be left as is except that No. 4 oats shall be cool and may be musty, weathered and badly stained.

2. The moisture in wheat shall be a determining factor in the grades and the word "tough" shall be eliminated.

3. We shall try to get from the Bureau of Economics an explanation and a reason for changing the degree of heat in the Duval machine from 180 to 190 degrees over which the trade in the soft wheat territory is much agitated.

4. We shall aim and do our utmost to persuade the country dealer to buy his grain from the farmer on grade. We believe that failure to do this by the country shipper is the cause of the greatest trouble with the grades today. In too many cases the country shipper buys his grain mine run and hopes and prays that it will grade contract or at least better than he anticipated upon arrival at the central market. We realize this is going to be a big job getting the country elevator operator to do this, but WHY shouldn't he? He has to sell it on grade so why not buy it on grade. About the only hope we have in bringing this about is in copying the successful efforts made several years ago with the weighing situation. This was a nightmare and through a program of education and constant insisting in all departments of the careful weighing of grain by the Boards of Trade and the individual firms, we finally corrected this bad feature so we seldom have a complaint on weights. If we can do the same for the inspection of grain it is our belief that better than 75% of our trouble will be over and the only way we can do this is with your hearty co-operation.

The inspection of grain and uniform grades which govern it is a very interesting subject and we hope that the entire trade may become more grade and inspection-minded. This coming year we feel that every state and local association should give time and space on their programs.

Grain Imports Stifling

Turning attention to receipts of new corn at terminal markets, grades, percentage of moisture, premiums and discounts and probable market trends, a few of the representatives from Buffalo, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, and elsewhere gave their opinions.

STEVE RATCLIFFE, veteran Buffalo receiver, deplored the imports of foreign grains that have been stifling the cash markets, seaboard accumulations of Argentine grown corn and Polish rye that have been a drag on the market, etc., which made receipts less than at any time in the history of the Buffalo market.

The distribution and consumption outlook, however, is the most promising in years, he said, because no more importations are expected from Argentina and because the market is now at a 20c premium more than necessary because the corn is needed.

Some new crop corn has come in, most of it sour and heating, some of it dried too rapidly

[Concluded page 335]

Iowa Dealers Discuss Truckers' Tricks and Ear Corn Weights

Nearly 60 central Iowa grain dealers met for dinner in the ballroom of the Chamberlain Hotel Tuesday evening, Oct. 22.

Open discussions of such prominent trade problems as handling new ear corn, combating the weighing tricks of truckers, and protests against increased freight rates, followed an appetizing dinner.

D. O. MILLIGAN, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, presided.

All present stood for a moment in silence out of respect to the memory of John Low, Chicago, and John Munsen, Rippey, deceased.

Grain dealers present arose in turn and announced their name, firm and address.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers' Nat'l Ass'n, said:

"The National Ass'n is primarily a country grain dealers' ass'n. While brokers and terminal market men are members, the country grain dealers, thru their affiliations, make up 80% of its membership. The National Ass'n merits the support of all.

"Dealers who understand ass'n work appreciate the value of associations in reducing trade friction, and building good fellowship. Ass'ns have not progressed as well as they might in the last few years, perhaps because business has been running too smoothly, relatively, for the country elevator trade.

"The big thing in ass'n activities, of course, is legislation. Every individual grain dealer is affected by the laws governing or attacking the grain business, and the strength of the ass'ns is his only protection."

EAR CORN: The green condition of ear

corn and its high moisture content has left many dealers uncertain of weights to apply, due to heavy shrink. The consensus of opinions was that ear corn should be accepted on a basis of 80 lbs. per bushel, until frosts dry out the corn.

One dealer insisted that heavier discounts must be taken on corn bought from the farmer than current terminal market discounts, because of the heating hazard in shipping.

Another dealer said he refused to buy new corn, except in carload lots, due to the heating risk in waiting for a carload to accumulate.

Moisture is running 23 to 34%, which has caused many dealers to feel they want to buy no ear corn for two or three weeks.

The justification for taking 80 lbs. of ear corn to the bushel is that the grain dealer is actually buying on the basis of 56 lbs. of shelled corn to the bushel.

TRICKS OF TRUCKERS came up for discussion. Dealers recited experiences with finding dumped sand after they had weighed a truck that was bringing in grain.

Complaints were general that about half the truckers discontinued trading with an elevator when they were forced to accept automatic scale weights.

Dealers are refusing to load truckers who buy grain from them except thru the loading spout. They have found that they cannot weigh semi-trailer outfits, where the tractor extends beyond the scale platform, accurately.

One dealer, experimenting with a semi-trailer outfit, found that manipulation of the clutch, with the gears in reverse, and the

brakes locked, could back an extra 190 lbs. of pressure against the scale, causing it to indicate that much excess weight and conversely, putting the gears in first and pulling the truck against the brakes, would cause the scale to weigh as much as 200 lbs. light. These differences were noted only when one end of the truck or trailer outfit was free of the scale deck. A trucker was quoted as saying he could gain 30 bushels on a load with his semi-trailer outfit if he were permitted to stay in the cab and keep his motor running.

Another grain dealer exhibited a check from a Missouri trucker, certified by himself. A long distance call to the bank disclosed this trucker was permitted to certify his own checks.

J. D. KENT, Des Moines, called attention to the July 1 ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission that corn and oats should take the wheat rate.

"Iowa's interest in maintenance of the '90% of the wheat rate' differential in favor of coarse grains, rests on Iowa's heavy production of corn and oats. Mileage rates on intrastate traffic have been set too high and pleas of grain dealers for reductions should receive favorable consideration before the Iowa Commission.

"We are interested in reductions of rail rates on intrastate traffic, because lower rates will give us a better weapon for meeting the competition of truckers. The present rates on corn and oats are all right, but at present we operate under an injunction applied by the state commission against the ruling of the I. C. C. that applies wheat rates on coarse grains.

"The attention of the railroad rate-making bodies has been directed to the prevalence of truck traffic. They gave an attentive ear to evidence that reduced rail rates would bring them more grain traffic."

SECY MILLIGAN explained that the M. & St. L. Ry. has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon its Montezuma branch, its line between Angus

(Concluded on page 334)

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Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The assets of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., which at one time did an annual business of \$5,000,000 and shipped to seven foreign countries, were sold at a foreclosure sale on Oct. 5 for \$35,800. The flour mill was purchased by the trustees, J. M. Herbert, former company manager; H. G. Weigel, Texarkana National Bank, and W. T. Moorehead, Missouri Pacific Lines, on a bid of \$25,000, and the timber and land were sold to a lumber company for \$10,800.

CANADA

Stephenfield, Man.—The Federal Grain Elevator Co.'s elevator here burned late in September.

Winnipeg, Man.—The list of members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange published by the exchange under date of Oct. 15 shows 66 members from the United States.

Margaret, Man.—A grain elevator office in this little village was raided by safe blowers, on Oct. 3, who escaped with loot estimated at more than \$10,000. Royal Canadian mounted police are investigating.

Toronto, Ont.—A grain, feed, flour and general brokerage business has been opened in this city by L. S. Johnston, former manager of the local office of the Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., which recently closed its Toronto office.

Halifax, N. S.—It is now possible to deliver grain to ships at this port at the rate of 60,000 bus. per hour, due to the improvements made at the port during the last year, which included the reconstruction in steel of the grain gallery system to take a four-belt conveyor. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 15 the shipments of grain from the port elevator have been 4,271,901 bus., against 2,291,400 bus. during the corresponding period in 1934.

COLORADO

Manassa, Colo.—Asa Miller opened his flour mill here during the first week of October, with Watson Wilson, who has had 15 years of experience, as miller.

Longmont, Colo.—Ray Anderson, local feed and coal dealer, has bot the old malt plant, formerly owned by the late M. H. Gollon, and will use the building as an elevator and for storage purposes.

Burlington, Colo.—The Equity Co-op. Exchange has been remodeling its elevator, making provision for handling chicken feed in bulk. Several new bins, having a capacity of approximately 350 pounds, have been built in.

Denver, Colo.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Denver Grain Exchange on Sept. 12 H. L. Wierman was elected a director to fill the vacancy created by the death of W. H. Wierman on Aug. 25 [reported in the Journals at the time].—Summit Grain Co.

ILLINOIS

Buffalo, Ill.—The J. E. McCann Grain Co. is having its elevator reroofed and reclad.

Osco, Ill.—Construction of a 1,400-bu. crib on one end of their local elevator is planned by Wakey Bros.

Seatonville, Ill.—A hot air furnace has been installed under the office of the Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co.

Gridley, Ill.—Boies & Blessman have installed a new 15-ton scale at their elevator to accommodate the large size trucks.

Hillsboro, Ill.—The Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co. has completed its new elevator and will hold a grand opening on Oct. 26, which will be featured by displays and souvenirs of items handled.

Ladd, Ill.—An improvement contemplated for next spring by the Ladd Elevator Co. is construction of a new office and installation of large truck scales.

Morrisonville, Ill.—The Morrisonville Farmers Co-op. Co. has appointed Elmer T. Frobish, formerly of Graymont, Ill., manager of its elevator.—Jack Plotnicky.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elevator Co. has installed a new truck scale, lowered its driveway and installed a truck lift in its local elevator.—H. B. Rowe, mgr., Kenney Elevator Co.

Speer, Ill.—Francis Ryan, who has been managing the Wyoming Grain Co.'s elevators at Stark and Wady Petra, Ill., has been transferred to this point, where he will manage the company's elevator.

Hanna City, Ill.—The Hanna City Farmers Elevator Co. held an all-day field demonstration, on Oct. 15, at the edge of town, giving a preview and demonstration of new farm implements and improvements.

Graymont, Ill.—Elmer T. Frobish, who has been employed by the Graymont Co-op. Ass'n for the past nine years, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately.—Jack Plotnicky, with Bartlett Frazier Co.

Ulah (Cambridge p. o.), Ill.—The driveway of the H. M. Johnston elevator has been strengthened with heavy timbers, and new planking to support truck traffic. The timbers are supported with concrete footings.

Van Petten (Rock Falls p. o.), Ill.—We have recently made repairs on our Van Petten elevator, renewing some of the cribbing, putting on metal siding, a new roof and installing new Howe Scales.—S. C. Bartlett Co., R. L. Coomber.

Breese, Ill.—The Breese Grain Co.'s 100,000 egg capacity, 36x125-foot hatchery, known as the Mississippi Valley Poultry Farms, located about a half mile east of Breese, burned recently; loss, \$27,000; mostly covered by insurance. It is reported that the hatchery will be rebuilt.

Stark, Ill.—E. E. Stisser has been appointed manager of the Wyoming Grain Co.'s elevators at this point and at Wady Petra, Francis Ryan, who has been in charge of these elevators, having been transferred by the company to Speer. Mr. Stisser is owner of the Wyoming Feed Mill, which has not been in operation for some time.

Ottawa, Ill.—H. C. Shaw, former Ottawa grain buyer, has been indicted on two charges of obtaining goods under false pretense and his bonds fixed at \$5,000 by the judge. He is charged with having purchased grain from H. Defenbaugh, of Ottawa, and to have paid for it with checks of \$2,000 and \$1,185.23, which were worthless. He left Ottawa last fall and the checks have never been made good, it is said.

Argenta, Ill.—The elevator here operated under the local name of the A. & O. Grain Co. and owned by the Evans Elevator Co., of Decatur, burned Oct. 8, together with 68,000 bus. of grain; loss, \$45,000; almost covered by insurance. The building, known as the west elevator, was more than 40 years old and had a storage capacity of 120,000 bus. The company's other elevator, on the east, burned in 1927, was rebuilt and burned again last May. It is now being rebuilt and will soon be ready for use.

Yates City, Ill.—The R. M. Holt Feed Mill has been sold by the widow, Mrs. Edith Holt, to C. M. C. Brown, of Oneida, manager of the Co-op. Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator there, who will remain at that point until the expiration of his contract, then move to Yates City. In the meantime, Irl Sloan is temporarily in charge of the mill. Mr. Holt built the mill 13 years ago and operated it until his death a few years ago, since which time his widow, with the assistance of her brother, Charles Watson, has operated it.

Morris, Ill.—The flour mill in the Gebhard Brewery building, which has not been operated for some time, is reported to have changed ownership recently, the interests of the late Elmer Case having been taken over by Dan Brown. Operations will be resumed soon, and it is said that the prospects are that about 19 men will be given employment.

Morris, Ill.—James Finnegan, who startled the local grain trade nearly two years ago with the erection of an 18,000-bu. cribbed elevator on the south bank of the Illinois River here, for loading barges with grain, and was the cause of countless local meetings among grain dealers, has suspended business. Oct. 3 the doors of his barge-loading elevator failed to open for receiving grain trucked from farms and elevators. A few days later a meeting of creditors uncovered losses among farmers, interior country grain dealers, and terminal grain dealers totaling nearly \$50,000. The Finnegan plan made use of cheap barge line rates from Morris to river and lake terminals. A number of country grain dealers bot grain for movement by truck to the Finnegan barge-loading house, and the margins of such elevators were protected, according to the reports of dealers. Elevator operators also report that the Finnegan bid during the month of September was by far the highest corn bid available, and tended to move what little available old crop corn remained in tributary territory. The greatest single loss to an individual country grain dealer was \$9,000. Others suffered losses of from \$4,000 down. The meeting of creditors appointed John Donohue, Morris; Charles Treasure, Gardner, and George Mellon, Mazon, as a committee to represent them. Finnegan had driven piling and accumulated considerable material for building another elevator on a site at Ottawa, on which further efforts immediately stopped.

CHICAGO NOTES

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., have placed Joseph E. Johnson in charge of their soybean and soybean meal division, with headquarters on Lumber St., this city.

W. D. Andrews, car tracer for the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., died of a heart attack on Oct. 21, while waiting for an elevated train on the station platform at LaSalle and Van Buren Sts. He was 70 years of age.

Edward Nieft has been added to the cash grain staff of Lamson Bros. & Co., thus expanding the firm's service to their growing list of shippers. Mr. Nieft has been active in cash grain circles on the exchange floor for the past eleven years, more recently with E. J. Feehery & Co.

About 80 were present at the first dinner of the season given by the Grain Market Analysts Club Oct. 10. The speaker of the evening, Edward A. Hayes, past national commander of the American Legion, gained well merited applause for his forceful remarks on "Americanism."

The Pletch Grain Co., of Algona, Ia., and Henry W. Pletch, sole owner of the firm, were suspended from the Board of Trade for one year on Oct. 8, on charges involving violation of the exchange rules in that insolvency was not reported and that trades and margins were accepted after the firm was insolvent. The firm and Mr. Pletch have been under suspension for several months because of insolvency.

New members of the Board of Trade include: Asher Howard and William A. Larsen, of Minneapolis; Howard F. Hickie, New York; Charles R. McClave, Great Falls, Mont.; Hillaire L. Giroux, with Shields & Co., Frank R. Johnson, Philip A. Rashman and Brown Katzenbach, all of Chicago. Applications for clearing privileges by the Stratton Grain Co. and William J. Springer have been approved by the directors of the board.

By a vote of 880 to 57, members of the Board of Trade on Oct. 14 approved the rules published on page 287 of the Journals for Oct. 9 permitting trading in privileges, reducing margins, and prohibiting trading in a future the last three days of the delivery month. Trading in privileges was resumed at 1:30 p. m., Oct. 16. On Saturdays trading in indemnities, as puts and calls are now designated in the rules, will begin at 12:15 p. m.

Federal Judge William H. Holly has appointed Paul Darrow permanent trustee of the Chicago Elvtr. Properties, Inc., wholly owned subsidiary of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., which some months ago sought reorganization under section 77B of the amended bankruptcy act. At the same time Judge Holly accepted Darrow's resignation as one of three trustees of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. He set Nov. 13 as the date for a hearing of all possible plans for the reorganization of the corporation and its subsidiaries. The court said that if none of the plans submitted is acceptable he will hold a hearing Nov. 20 to go into the solvency, or insolvency, of the corporation.

INDIANA

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—A new grain drier is being installed at the Morris elevator here.

Burket, Ind.—The Burket Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric truck hoist.—L.

Columbus, Ind.—John H. Schaefer has installed a large Cyclone Cleaner in his elevator.

Onward, Ind.—The Goodrich Bros. Co. is building a 20x50-foot iron clad feed storage addition to its local elevator.

Colfax, Ind.—Lake & Reagan recently installed a 20-ton, type-registering beam Fairbanks Truck Scale in their elevator.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Mt. Vernon Seed & Feed Co., Marvin Cooper, manager, has just celebrated its second anniversary in business.—W. B. C.

Sharpsville, Ind.—J. J. Bachelor, operator of the elevator here, is reported as practically recovered from an operation for appendicitis several weeks ago.

St. Meinrad, Ind.—The St. Meinrad Milling Co., Mike Werne, proprietor and manager, has just installed a new electric hammermill for feed grinding.—W. B. C.

Liberty Center, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. is installing a new hammer mill and motor. The elevator was recently covered with iron and presents a fine appearance.—L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—After having served as general superintendent for 22 years for the Acme-Evans Co., of this city, J. E. Nichols is retiring on Nov. 1 and plans to move to California.

New Paris, Ind.—The New Paris Feed & Coal Co., elevator operator, has bot two lots adjoining its present location. A corn crib is being built to handle new corn and plans are to construct a warehouse in the near future.

Bicknell, Ind.—O. L. Barr had sufficiently recovered from his serious injuries received in a recent automobile accident (reported in the Sept. 11 Journals) to be removed from the hospital in Indianapolis to his home here, on Oct. 6, where he is continuing to improve.

Boonville, Ind.—Grain, feed and flour dealers of Boonville and near-by towns will take an active part in the agricultural exposition that will be staged here on Nov. 30 under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce. Liberal prizes will be awarded for the most elaborate displays.—W. B. C.

New Harmony, Ind.—Geo. Couch & Sons, of West Salem, Ill., and New Harmony, Ind., have purchased the flour mill and 50,000-bu. elevator here, known as the Fuher Ford Plant, from E. H. Morris, of Crossville, Ill., who has owned it since July. The new owners expect to put new iron siding on the elevator at once and remodel the interior.

Roseburg, Ind.—The local elevator of the Goodrich Bros. Co. is being completely remodeled, doubling the capacity of the house, and new roof and siding being put on. A 40x60-foot feed storage building is also being added. No new machinery is to be installed. The Reliance Const. Co. is doing the elevator remodeling and the Goodrich Const. Co. is doing the rest of the work.

Crown Point, Ind.—E. K. Sowash, a past pres. of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, who was severely bruised in an automobile accident on Labor Day, as previously reported in the Journals, is recovering in good shape, but on Oct. 8 he was taken to the Methodist hospital at Gary to have some skin grafted on a couple of bruises that were not healing properly. A few days later, while at the hospital, he was operated on for hernia, and is reported to be getting along very well. This last operation was one that had been put off for some time.

IOWA

Rippey, Ia.—John Munsen, local elevator manager for the Clark Brown Grain Co., was buried Oct. 22.

Spencer, Ia.—Orville Fliss has purchased the feed mill here and will take over the management in the near future.

Mount Pleasant, Ia.—A defective flue caused a fire which slightly damaged the elevator property of the A. D. Hayes Co. on Sept. 27.

Radcliffe, Ia.—All of the buildings owned here by the Quaker Oats Co. were painted and repaired. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Nevada, Ia.—The feed mill of the Lapp Laboratories has been enlarged and additional equipment installed, including grinder and mixer.

Stevens, Ia.—C. W. Hayward is building a lumber shed and plans carrying a stock of lumber in addition to his grain business.—Art Torkelson.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is replacing old siding with new where needed and the exterior of the elevator is being covered with corrugated sheet metal.

West Branch, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co.'s office was entered during Sunday night, Sept. 29, and the cash, amounting to about \$25, taken from the safe. Entrance was gained by opening a window.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Fraser-Smith Co. has opened a branch office here in the Sentinel Block, with W. P. Connor as manager. The company has offices in Chicago, Minneapolis and Milwaukee.

Norway, Ia.—A new driveway was built at the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here and truck dump installed. The building was covered with galvanized iron and general repairs made. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Salem, Ia.—After operating the Salem Roller Mills for 35 years, E. S. Durham has sold the mill and the ground it occupies to a real estate man. Mr. Durham will continue to operate the mill under a lease for the present.

Lakota, Ia.—Schissel & Son are building a new office building right off the street. It will be modern and have a basement under it with furnace heat. They are installing a new 20-ton scale also.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Amana, Ia.—Henry Zimmerman, for many years manager of the elevators and flour mills of the Amana Society, operating elevators and mills here and at South Amana, died from a heart attack on Oct. 13, at the age of 62 years.—Art Torkelson.

Spencer, Ia.—During the night of Oct. 3 thieves entered the Spencer Popcorn Co.'s elevator, proprietor Wood Batson, and stole popcorn valued at \$1,440. The loading door of the elevator had been broken open and the 100-pound sacks, approximately 120 of them, were loaded into waiting trucks.

Orange City, Ia.—The Farmers Mutual Co-op. Ass'n has let the contract for the erection of a new elevator, replacing its recent fire loss, to the Klinger Const. Co., completion to be by the middle of November. The cost, including equipment and machinery, will be about \$12,000. Feed grinding machinery will be included in the equipment.

Des Moines, Ia.—We are installing new machinery right along, increasing our sales, in fact now have them increased to the extent that we are operating 24 hours per day, and making changes in our old machinery. This little plant now puts out over a carload of oat products per day, and we can see no reason for not increasing our capacity. This organization changed hands last May [as previously reported in the Journals]. Walter C. Berger is acting as manager.—Des Moines Oat Products Co., D. R. Jorgensen, ass't mgr.

Hull, Ia.—J. Garmender, Jr., former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here, is reported to be under indictment for embezzlement of the funds belonging to the ass'n and also under indictment for forgery. The shortage in his accounts at the elevator is said to be about \$10,000, or more than his surety bond amounted to. He is free on bond. A Chicago brokerage firm also has brot suit against the ass'n for a shipment of corn, ordered last December while Garmender was manager, which was paid for but not delivered to the brokerage firm.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—A meeting, sponsored by grain dealers, was held in the offices of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa on the evening of Oct. 15, to formulate protests against the proposed abandonment of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad's Ft. Dodge-Angus branch. The meeting was open to any one interested in the retention of the Angus line. The towns having elevators that will be left without rail service if the branch is discontinued are as follows, one elevator being operated in each town: Otho, Burnside, Pilot Mound, Wolf (Pilot Mound p. o.), Berkley and Angus. Dayton (with one elevator) and Ogden (with two) are also on this branch but in addition the North-Western R. R. serves them.

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Ruthven, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s new 25,000-bu. elevator (described in the Aug. 14 Journals) has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co., the formal opening being held on Oct. 5, on which day the new house was open for inspection and visitors were treated to refreshments including coffee, doughnuts, wieners and buns. The elevator has an elevating capacity of 2,500 bus. per hour and equipment for loading cars will fill a freight car in 40 minutes. The old structure, which the new adjoins, will be retained as an auxiliary elevator and also for storage. S. S. Grange is manager.

Woden, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society opened its new elevator recently. This 25,000 bu. house is built alongside of their old elevator, with a complete new driveway for both elevators and a new office building. Under the driveway, elevator and office is a full basement. The scale in the driveway is a 20-ton, 26-foot Howe Scale. The power for the elevator is furnished by motors, using G-E enclosed type motors. A Strong-Scott Head Drive it used on the leg, which is equipped with D.P. buckets. A Richardson Automatic Scale was installed for weighing shipments. The elevator is divided into 14 bins and the whole structure is iron clad. Ben Atzen is the local manager. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

KANSAS

Beaver, Kan.—The elevator of the Robinson Milling Co. was recently covered with 1½-inch corrugated iron by Ben Munson & Sons.

Overbrook, Kan.—The loading platform at the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator was rebuilt recently and electric lights installed in the feed and flour warehouses.

Lenora, Kan.—C. F. Goodman, whose flour mill burned recently as reported in the Journals last number, may rebuild the mill next year if crop prospects are sufficiently favorable.

Shields, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has let a contract to Ben Munson & Sons for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator here, to be of frame construction and iron clad.

The Great Western Elvtr. Co., Inc., a Missouri corporation, recently filed an application to withdraw its authority to transact business in the state of Kansas, which application was approved.

Ft. Riley, Kan.—A new 20-ton Fairbanks Motor Truck Scale, with a 34x10 concrete platform, to be used in weighing feedstuffs and hay, has been installed for the U. S. Army by Ben Munson & Sons.

Atchison, Kan.—The marriage of Miss Betty Jane Blanke, daughter of Clarence H. Blanke, manager of the Blair Elvtr. Corp., and Mrs. Blanke, to George Ryan, of Beatrice, Neb., took place on Oct. 19.

Wamego, Kan.—The Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co. is improving the outside of its office building by having the stucco removed and replaced with wide siding. Plate glass will be used in remodeling the front.

Mahaska, Kan.—G. A. Lindahl & Son, elevator operators of Agenda, who purchased two local elevators (as reported in the Sept. 25 Journals) have appointed J. B. Sherwood, who recently sold his elevator at Talmo, Kan., to the Lindahls, manager of both of the Mahaska elevators.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The office of the Brada Elvtr. & Feed Co., near here, was broken into during the night of Oct. 5 and \$207 in currency and \$182 in uncashed checks stolen. The checks were later recovered, being found in a ditch. Entrance was gained to the elevator by smashing the glass in a door.

Oxford, Kan.—The Oxford Milling Co., owned by Charles Champeny, has moved into its new plant, modernly equipped, which was recently completed. The new structure is adjacent to the old mill, which was erected in 1875. The capacity of the elevator has been increased and the mill's output increased from 100 to 200 barrels per day.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—The Rapier Sugar Feed Co.'s plant is being offered for sale again today (Oct. 23) at public auction by the trustee in bankruptcy. As reported in the Journals last number, the plant was bid in last month at a sale, which was not approved.

Tunnel Hill, Ky.—D. B. Sutherland Sons historic old mill plant, which has been in operation for over 77 years, burned Oct. 5, during the night; loss, estimated at \$35,000; small amount of insurance. At the time of the fire 19,000 bus. of wheat was stored in the elevator, which burned also.

MICHIGAN

Ithaca, Mich.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of J. B. Crawford on Sept. 30.

Prescott, Mich.—On Oct. 1 the Precott Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by a severe wind.

Clare, Mich.—The Clare Elvtr. Co. sustained damage to its elevator on Oct. 3 by windstorm.

Hudsonville, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by windstorm on Sept. 30.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Ass'n is erecting a new warehouse between the elevator and mill, connecting the two buildings. It will be one story, 36x76 feet.

Imlay City, Mich.—The oldest landmark of this place, known as the Walker Grain Elvtr., built in 1870, has been bot by the Schonfeld brothers and will be converted into storage for onions, potatoes and carrots, after being made frost-proof.

Fountain, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has been remodeling its local elevator. An office has been built in the east end of the main building, equipped with the latest improvement in scales and testing machines for beans. Charles Riffle has been employed as branch manager.

Vriesland, Mich.—On the evening of the 25th of Sept. our plant was struck by lightning, entering on the electric wires. The inside of the mill was ablaze almost instantly. With the help of two rural fire departments, the fire was confined to the interior of the mill, which at some places was burned entirely but for the most was slightly burned but badly charred. We found most of the machinery in good condition after getting it recleaned and refinished. The millwright and carpenters are busily engaged in making necessary repairs, and the interior of the mill is being given a new coat of paint. The wiring and motor installation was begun this morning [Oct. 18] and we are in hopes of again grinding and being in full swing some time next week.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., J. R. Mast, mgr.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, Minn.—Chamber of Commerce memberships are selling at \$3,000.

Morristown, Minn.—The wheat cleaning facilities of the Commander-Larabee Corp. in its two-unit mill here have just been enlarged.

Clinton, Minn.—A 15-ton truck scale was installed in the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator at this station. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Wendell, Minn.—H. M. Veldey has given a contract to the Waite Const. Co. for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator, completion to be early in November.

St. Michael, Minn.—The St. Michael Feed Mill has been re-opened for business. New and up-to-date machinery for grinding and mixing feed has been installed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—New members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce include Raymond C. Pierce, of Eggert, Pierce, Whitnack & Fallon, of Fargo, N. D.

Balaton, Minn.—The Miller Elvtr. Co. at this place had the T. E. Ibberson Co. repair its elevator and annex and cover all of the buildings with galvanized iron. This work has just been completed.

Klossner, Minn.—Additional buildings in the form of warehouses and work space will be provided for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. at its local elevator. A new 2000-pound mixer will be installed as part of the new equipment. New leg equipment will be provided and motors of improved design will be used for power. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Eldred, Minn.—John Johnson, of Doyon, N. D., has succeeded T. P. Smidsang as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. Mr. Smidsang has resigned and moved to Thief River Falls, Minn.

Collis, Minn.—The Miller Elvtr. Co.'s new elevator is about completed. It is 85 feet high, has 16 bins with a capacity of 4,600 bus., and the roof and sides are covered with corrugated iron. Work will begin soon on a new coal shed.

Hanska, Minn.—A new feed mill building will be built here for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. This building will be provided with 10 bins. There will be several legs. The motor equipment for power will be G. E. motors. A Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mill having two 20-h.p. motors, as well as a Unique Attrition Mill having two 20-h.p. motors will be used for grinding. An improved cob crusher and a corn cracker will be used along with a corn grader. A 2000-pound mixer will be installed for mixing purposes. Warehouses will be built and the whole structure will have a full basement under the building. All buildings will be covered with galvanized iron. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.



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Walker, Minn.—It is reported that the erection of a grain elevator is planned here on the railroad right-of-way, to be 40x60 feet, three stories in height. The first story is to be a half basement, of concrete construction, built in the hillside, the other two stories to be of wood construction. Modern elevator equipment will be installed. The Maharg Co. will do the work.

Moorhead, Minn.—Excavation for the construction of a one-story and basement warehouse has just started for the Moorhead Farmers Elevator Co.; size 40x60 feet, and a garage 25x27 feet. It will have a reinforced concrete floor and the superstructure will be of mill construction, the outside of which will be covered with galvanized iron and it will have a built up roof. It is designed to meet the demands of the ever growing trade of the Moorhead Farmers Elevator Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Lapp Laboratories, of Nevada, Ia., where a feed mill is operated, have opened a branch in this city, which is in charge of Charles Karschner, formerly in charge of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s commercial feed department. H. G. Collis, formerly of Clinton, Ia., is also with the local branch. The Lapp company has a warehouse here, where it will process and stock feedstuffs and stock litter, but it will have its feed mixing and grinding done at the Northern Oats Co.'s plant, maintaining its own trucking service.

Owatonna, Minn.—The new feed mill was put into operation here this week for the Owatonna Farmers Elevator & Merc. Co. An attrition mill, a mixer, an oat huller, a Eureka Corn Cutter, a corn cutter and a Cleland Corn Grader were part of the equipment. A 20-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump were installed for receiving purposes. A hopper scale was installed in the feed mill and dormer scales were installed in the warehouses. This plant has 19 bins. Extensive improvements were made on the elevator. All of the buildings were covered with galvanized iron. Norman Johnson is local manager. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Garvin, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s new feed mill has 10 bins and is fitted with a driveway and receiving unit. A large warehouse was built adjacent to the mill building. A Strong-Scott Feed Mill and Mixer was installed. There is a basement under the mill building and the whole structure is covered with galvanized iron. Repairs were made to the main elevator, damaged by fire in June, as reported. A large warehouse detached from the elevator and feed mill was provided for handling implements. The owners operate a modern elevator in connection with the feed mill, and have coal shed and flour sheds. Garvin is located on the North-Western Railroad west of Tracy. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

DULUTH LETTER

The Universal Milling Co. has awarded contract for the construction of a power plant and grain bin addition to the R. J. Keehn Co. Work started about the middle of this month.

Harry S. Noble, Buffalo, N. Y., pres. of the Great Lakes Transit Corp., was here recently with a company of officials inspecting company facilities. With Mr. Noble was W. J. Connors, Jr., chairman of the board of directors, and publisher of the Buffalo Courier-Express; Francis Dever, vice-pres. of the transit company; William Glastatter, superintendent in charge of terminals; William J. Elliott, general western traffic manager, and Emmett Carroll, Chicago, pres. Carroll Trucking Co.—F. G. C.

MICHIGAN

POULTRY WHEAT RED, WHITE AND MIXED MILLING WHEAT ROSEN RYE MALTING BARLEY NATURAL PLUMP OATS BUCKWHEAT

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LANSING GRAIN CO., Lansing, Mich.

Ward A. Brown, pres. of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, paid a visit to his folks here and incidentally called on old friends in the local grain trade. Mr. Brown was formerly connected with grain firms here before moving to St. Louis—F. G. C.

W. B. Joyce is re-entering the grain business and has opened an office in the Board of Trade Bldg. and applied for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade. Mr. Joyce retired about five years ago from the local management of the VanDusen-Harrington Co.

G. G. Barnum, vice-pres. of the Barnum Grain Co., observed his 92nd birthday Oct. 10. Mr. Barnum is the dean of the Duluth grain trade, but is not taking an active part in the business. He visits the office in the Board of Trade daily and claims to be "fit as a fiddle." As oldest member of the Kiwanis Club he was honored with a huge birthday cake, decorated with 92 candles.—F. G. C.

MISSOURI

Maryville, Mo.—The Maryville Flour & Feed Mill has just been completed by C. E. Sockler and the machinery installed.

Hermann, Mo.—The 300-barrel flour mill here which has not been operated for seven years and which was formerly operated by the Eggers Milling Co., is to be re-opened soon.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has appointed Chester L. Weekes, formerly Nebraska City manager for the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., manager of its grain department here.

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include Philip G. Hale, of the Checkerboard Elevator Co., on transfer from Fred Udell, of the Ralston-Purina Co. Recently elected to membership: Julius Hendel, of Minneapolis.

Kansas City, Mo.—Changes in the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade were voted on by the membership Oct. 21. The principal revision fixes initial minimum margin requirements on future trades at 5 cents a bu. on wheat, 4 cents on corn and 3 cents on oats, instead of 150% of clearing house requirements, as in the original draft. On spreading and hedging sales, margins must equal clearing house requirements.

Craig, Mo.—The elevator under construction for L. L. Teare, as reported in the Journals last number, replacing his recent fire loss, will have a capacity of 30,000 bus., will be of crib construction covered with metal, and will be equipped with a combined boot and corn sheller having a capacity of 1,200 bus. per hour and fed by an ear corn shaker feeder. The elevator will have two legs, two air lifts, with steel grates and drip pans, manlift and five motors, each machine being direct connected to a Fairbanks-Morse Motor. There will be a cob and dust house, 24x24, 20 feet high, two stories, arranged for backing under the cob house for loading cobs and dust. A two-story feed house, 30x14, 20 feet high, will be built on the east side of the elevator. The A. F. Roberts Const. Co. has the contract.

MONTANA

Lambert, Mont.—A new 26-foot truck scale with a Strong-Scott Dump was installed for the International Elevator Co. here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Lane, Mont.—A new 26-foot, 20-ton truck scale and a modern dump were installed in the International Elevator Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Polson, Mont.—The warehouse belonging to the Kalispell Mill Co. is being razed to make room for the new elevator which will be built. The building when completed will have a capacity of 30,000 bus.

Bozeman, Mont.—Eugene Graf has applied for a permit to erect a \$20,000 grain elevator just west of his Bon Ton Flour Mill, the elevator to be of steel and concrete construction, 123 feet long, 20 feet wide and 50 feet high. It will have eight tanks, having a total capacity of 60,000 bus.

NEBRASKA

Diller, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. has appointed Ben Hall, of Dawson, manager of its local elevator.

Ragan, Neb.—Snyder Bros., of Alma, Neb., have purchased Carl O. Peterson's elevator here, operated as the Ragan Grain Co.

Murray, Neb.—Construction of a new grain elevator here is still being discussed. Site for the elevator has been granted by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Pawnee City, Neb.—The old Rock Island grain elevator here is being razed by J. J. Brown, new owner of the property. The capacity of the elevator was 7,000 bus.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Chester L. Weekes, local manager for the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., of Omaha, for the last three years, has resigned and gone to St. Joseph, Mo.

Dawson, Neb.—Ben Hall, who came here from Elk Creek about two months ago to take the management of the Farmers Union Elevator, has resigned and taken a similar position at Diller.

Pilger, Neb.—Cooper & Chace announce that they have already taken possession of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s local elevator and yards recently purchased, and that business would be continued without interruption.

Tecumseh, Neb.—R. R. Gilmore has bot machinery and other equipment for the new flouring mill which he will operate in connection with his elevator here. The capacity of the mill will be 25 barrels of flour per day.

Omaha, Neb.—Bear in mind the annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n which is to be held in this city on Oct. 31, at the Fontenelle Hotel, opening at 10 a. m., with a dinner at 6 p. m. A very interesting program is promised.

Nehawka, Neb.—Stuart Rough, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator for a number of years, has resigned, effective about Dec. 15, and will be succeeded by J. J. Pollard, now engaged in the implement business, which he will dispose of. Mr. Rough plans to spend a part of the coming winter in California.

Dannebrog, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has been placed in the hands of A. C. Mayer, federal receiver in bankruptcy, following bankruptcy proceedings filed by creditors of the company. The manager, Howard Lemburg, was appointed custodian of the property of the elevator company, temporarily, until the court appoints a trustee.

Omaha, Neb.—W. S. Pool, elevator superintendent for the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., was found dead in his car, on the afternoon of Oct. 8, about four miles south of Waterloo, Neb. It is believed death was caused by a heart attack. The body was found in the rear seat of the car, Mr. Pool having apparently loosened his tie and removed his hat and coat. He probably felt the attack coming and stopped the car. He was 71 years of age. W. S. Pool, Jr., will succeed his father as superintendent of the elevator.

NEW ENGLAND

Lowell, Mass.—A new firm has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to deal in grain, seed, hay, flour and all kinds of feeds, under the name of Cover & Palm Co. Capital stock, \$100,000. Nels A. Palm is pres., Frank G. Cover, treas., both of Lowell, and Frederic A. Snow, of Chelmsford, clerk.—L. V. S.

Boston, Mass.—Joe Sennott and Chris O'Leary, two prominent grain and feed dealers here, attained new fame the latter part of last week, when they startled the members of the Grain & Flour Exchange by appearing in gaudy new neckties. All thru one full day they were forced to explain the unusual attire, time and again, as everyone commented on the gaiety. It developed that Paul T. Rothwell, former pres. of the Exchange, invited them to go on a golf trip with him and Thomas Herald. Rothwell and Herald agreed that they play each other and the loser would wear for one full business day, the tie that the winner would buy for him. Rothwell lost and paid up, provoking much laughter. After the first match, the foursome paired, teamed up and agreed to the same plan for the losing couple. Rothwell and Herald had better luck on that match and Joe Sennott and Chris O'Leary had their day of misery as a result.—L. V. S.

Portsmouth, N. H.—David G. Walker, 74, who operated a grain elevator here for 50 years, died recently at his home in Kittery, Me. Born in Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H., he moved to Kittery at an early age. He was particularly active in Freemasonry.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

Lamont, N. Y.—The historic four-story stone flour mill, built 99 years ago and used during the past few years by E. C. Keppen as a feed mill, burned on the morning of Oct. 11. No insurance was carried.

New York, N. Y.—O'Donohoe, Quain & Co. is a new partnership recently formed by James J. O'Donohoe and William H. Quain, who formerly operated as James J. O'Donohoe & Co. and Quain & Co., respectively. A grain brokerage business will be conducted.

Smyrna, N. Y.—A bin of distillers grains was discovered to be on fire at the plant of Hugh R. Simons, at 7:30 a. m., Sept. 28. A large conveyor and motor were damaged by the fire, roof boards and rafters were badly scorched, about 10 tons of distillers grains burned and all stock in the mill was badly water soaked.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Corn Exchange will soon be occupying new quarters in the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce Bldg., and the older part of the building, which was erected over half a century ago, in which the trading floor is now located, will be taken down before the first of the year. The seventh and eighth floors of the front of the building (which is the newer part) will be occupied by the exchange, and the tenants in the old section will also move to the newer part of the structure.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mayville, N. D.—New equipment for cleaning wheat has been installed by the Goose River Flour Mill.

Abercrombie, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here was damaged by fire about the middle of this month.

Bismarck, N. D.—The North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Feb. 4, 5 and 6.

Backoo, N. D.—A 15-ton 20x8 dump scale was installed in the National-Atlas Elevator Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Wales, N. D.—P. P. Cowan has been appointed manager of a line elevator at this point. He was formerly manager of the Crocus Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Crocus, N. D.

Crocus, N. D.—Frank Rossau is the new manager of the Crocus Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding P. P. Cowan, manager for a number of years, who has gone to Wales, N. D.

Devils Lake, N. D.—In order to be nearer the center of the territory over which he travels as representative of the Brown Grain Co., M. M. Van Osdel has moved from Grand Forks, N. D., to Devils Lake.

Rugby, N. D.—William Hostbjor, sec'y of the Rugby Milling Co., which operates a line of elevators, met death recently at the hands of his son, believed insane, who also seriously injured his mother. Mr. Hostbjor was 55 years of age.

Bismarck, N. D.—A breakfast cereal manufacturing plant has been opened here under the management of A. J. Wiest, formerly of Sykeson, N. D. In addition to its main product, the mill will manufacture whole wheat and graham flour, bran and middlings.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota admitted the following new members during September: Nordhousen Supply Co., Leeds; G. H. Sawyer Ind. Elvtr., Berthold; Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., Stanley; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Noonan; Thompson Seed & Grain Co., Grafton; Farmers Elvtr. Co., McClusky; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Emerado, all in North Dakota.

Argusville, N. D.—A new elevator replaced the recent fire loss here for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. This is a 30,000-bu. elevator and is iron clad. It has one leg and the power is furnished by a Ford engine. A two-room office was built and the elevator contains 14 bins. A 20-ton, 26-foot scale was installed for receiving purposes and a 150-bu. hopper scale for shipping purposes. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Maddock, N. D.—A 15-ton truck scale was installed here for the Great Western Grain Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Hickson, N. D.—The new elevator here for the Equity Elvtr & Trading Co. has been completed. This is a 40,000-bu. iron clad elevator, having 20 bins and two legs. A new type Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine was installed for power. A large 3-room office was built. A 20-ton scale was installed for receiving and an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale for shipping. The two old elevators at this station were wrecked to make room for the new structure. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

OHIO

Gallipolis, O.—J. D. North has installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer in his elevator.

Bloomdale, O.—The Bloomdale grain elevator, L. R. Good & Son owners, has just purchased a new motor coal loader.

Moulton, O.—The Detjen Grain Co. recently purchased dump equipment and several motors from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Piqua, O.—The office of the Fristoe Grain Co. was entered early in the evening of Oct. 1 and about \$60 stolen from the cash drawer.

North Baltimore, O.—Recent improvements at the elevator of the North Baltimore Grain Co. include a new sheller, belts and buckets and a new pit.

Cincinnati, O.—Joseph Armbruster, 75 years of age, a night watchman, was fatally injured when he fell 50 feet into the pit of a grain elevator Oct. 4.

Pittsburg, O.—The Hammel & Niswonger elevator here was robbed of several tires and tubes and \$30 in currency during the night of Oct. 9. Part of the merchandise loot was later recovered.

Toledo, O.—The Norris Grain Co. (an old, established firm which has operated an elevator here for some time) has been incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Paul Atkinson, George D. Woodman, Elmer E. Davis.

Lewisburg, O.—Willard Floyd, of Arcanum, has bot the Lewisburg Feed & Supply Co. from L. C. Brown, and will continue grinding and doing a general feed and seed business. He is considering the installation of a small flour mill.

Melvin, O.—Virgil Shaw, of Martinsville, who was with the Carl Hunter elevator there for over 10 years, has been appointed manager of the Melvin Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Earl Link, resigned, who has taken a position with Purina Mills.

Toledo, O.—The alfalfa storage capacity of the A. B. Caple Co., operators of an alfalfa mill, will be increased by 2,000 tons by the erection of three steel sheds. These sheds will be constructed with open sides so that the air may have access to the stored hay.

Circleville, O.—The Ralston-Purina Co. is installing three new soybean French oil expellers at its S. Court St. plant, increasing the company's capacity for soybeans to over 1,000,000 bus. annually. A number of new employees will probably be added with the installation of these machines.

Bluffton, O.—The Bluffton Milling Co. started operation of its new mill the second week of this month, its former plant having burned a year ago last June. The new mill is equipped with the latest type of sifters and rolls, electrically driven by three separate motors operated from the grinding floor.

Marion, O.—The bins of the new 275,000-bu. grain storage unit, reported in the Journals last number as under construction by Chalmers & Borton at the Marion Milling Co.'s plant, will be equipped with the Zeleny Thermometer System, making the fifth installation of this system by the Kansas Milling Co., of which the Marion Co. is a branch.

Clyde, O.—F. L. Eddy, manager of the Fangerboner Elvtr Co.'s elevator, shot and killed himself at his home on Oct. 11, leaving a note blaming ill health for his act. He had been in poor health for some time, but it did not interfere with his work, and it was not known that he was despondent. Mr. Eddy, who was 48 years of age, had been a resident of Clyde for many years.

Springfield, O.—Two local banks and a Connersville, Ind., bank asked for the appointment of a receiver and sale of the property of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Milling Ass'n. The elevator and mill are being operated by the Union National Mill, under a five year lease, made last May, with option of buying, and W. J. McDonald, pres. of the Union National, states that any such action cannot disturb the lease. On Sept. 27 Roy H. Clark was appointed receiver of the Ohio Farmers Ass'n.

Green Springs, O.—The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was held here Oct. 7. Dinner was served at 6:30 at the Forest Park Hotel, covers being laid for 100. C. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, presided at the meeting. A talk on automobile liability insurance was given, also a talk by Harry Griffiths, English instructor in the local schools, after which a discussion was held on the price of new corn. The next meeting will be in November at Deshler.

Ottawa, O.—In the injunction action filed by officials of this village against the Odenweller Milling Co., William Odenweller and the B. & O. R. Co., seeking to prevent the erection of a grain loading station here by the milling company on land leased from the railroad, as reported in the July 24 Journals, the court has decided in favor of the defendants. The plaintiff now intends carrying the case to a higher court. The village had passed an emergency zoning ordinance to keep the company from erecting such a building, classifying it as a fire hazard and claiming it would obstruct the view of motorists and pedestrians when approaching the railroad crossing.

OKLAHOMA

El Reno, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. has awarded the contract for the construction of its new 100,000-bu. elevator working house (plans for which were prepared by Horner & Wyatt, as reported in the Journals last number) to the Ryan Const. Co. Work has already started. Contract for furnishing the machinery was let to the Ehrsam Mfg. Co.

Dover, Okla.—The Kiel-Dover Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, leased to the Central Grain Co., burned last December, as reported at the time in the Journals. James Keith, manager for the Central Co. at the time, was arrested Oct. 5, and two other men, who have also been arrested, are reported to have confessed that they set fire to the elevator on the alleged promise of Keith to pay them \$50 for doing so. The state fire marshal has filed charges of arson against the three men. An elevator was built to replace the burned one, as previously reported.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Butler, Okla.—The Butler flour mill, formerly owned by the Farmers Union, and closed for several months, is again in operation. Under new management the business will be known as the Butler Mill & Elevator Co. E. S. Morrow & Co. are now operating the mill.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Redmond, Wash.—The Midlakes Feed & Fuel Co. has built a \$3,000 addition to its main warehouse for housing grain. The new warehouse has a large office.

Milton, Wash.—The Milton-Freewater, Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., have opened their place of business here, with Arthur Coe as manager. The new elevator here and the one at Spofford represent an investment of \$45,000.

Springfield, Ore.—The brick and concrete Seavey Bldg. has been bot by A. P. Dixon, of Dayton, Ore., and Albert E. Warnock, of Eugene. Altho their plans are not definite yet, the new owners expect to remodel the entire building and install a grist mill.

Portland, Ore.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Benson Hotel, this city, on Oct. 11, it was decided to hold regional meetings thruout the year, including in its activities more interest in Oregon.

Portland, Ore.—The building formerly occupied by the J. & H. Grain Feed Co. has been bot by the White Star Feed Co., which has moved into its new quarters, leasing a portion of the building to the J. & H. Co. The building, which is 100x100 feet, two stories, is being remodeled and will be called the White Star Feeds Bldg.

Seattle, Wash.—The plant of the Fisher Flouring Mills at West Waterway, Harbor Island, this city, was closed on Oct. 3 due to a strike by the flour and cereal handlers' union, which demanded higher wages and a 30-hour week. Wages had been increased 5 cents an hour on Oct. 1 and the plant operated on a 40-hour basis. The workers returned to work the following day.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Applicants for membership in the Commercial Exchange include C. H. Sparks, pres. of the Rini Grain Co.

Millersburg, Pa.—An oil engine caused a fire which slightly damaged the property of the Millersburg Milling Co., Inc., on Sept. 28. The oil engine was in a fire resistive attached building, which is the reason for the small loss.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Hereafter Charles I. Rini will give his attention to the Parker Commission Co., of which he has been manager for a number of years, having severed his connection with the Rini Grain Co. for that purpose. C. H. Sparks is the new pres. of the Rini Grain Co., Joseph Rini continuing to be vice-pres.

Morgantown, Pa.—Fire, caused by sparks from a locomotive, destroyed the engine room, a frame building 30x40 feet, of the Morgantown Flour Mill, on Sept. 24, together with the engine; loss, \$3,500. The mill, a five-story stone building, was not damaged by the fire, but some of flour stored in one end of it was damaged by water. A new engine room will be built at once and a new engine installed.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Fedora, S. D.—The elevator of M. H. Peterson was slightly damaged by fire of undetermined origin on Sept. 28.

Butler, S. D.—The Butler Milling Co., owned and operated by O. C. Curtis & Sons, contemplates enlarging its mill to more than double its present capacity, which is 50 barrels, increasing the floor space to four times the original area and installing new machinery.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—D. V. Johnson, Jr., general manager of the Tennessee Grain Co., of this city, and son of the pres. of the company, was united in marriage to Margaret C. Powell on Oct. 12, in this city.

Memphis, Tenn.—A branch was opened here recently by the Lapp Laboratories, feed mill operators of Nevada, Ia., for processing and storing litter. The company contemplates opening a mill in the Southwest.

TEXAS

Plainview, Tex.—The elevators of the Ben F. Smith Grain Co. and of the Wes-Texas Grain & Mill Co., Inc., were damaged by windstorm early in August.

Galveston, Tex.—On Oct. 5 the property of the Texas Star Flour Mills was slightly damaged by a fire probably originating from a spark in a dust collector or in dust on the roof of the elevator building.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. has started operation of the first unit of its new plant on the outskirts of Ft. Worth, contract for which was awarded the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. early this year, as previously reported. The new elevator, having a capacity of 500,000 bus., has been in operation some time. Machinery is being installed in the second unit of the mill, which will probably be completed before the end of the year. The total capacity of the mill, when completed, will be over 3,000 barrels per day. A new office adjoining the mill has just been started.

WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—Fire slightly damaged the Daisy Flour Mill, in the East End, early this month.

Evansville, Wis.—Green & Co., operating a farm produce exchange business here, have bot an elevator at this point.

Blair, Wis.—The Olson elevator has been moved from the west side of the road to the east directly in back of the Olson feed store. The elevator will be used for the storage of grain.

Algoma, Wis.—The Bruemmer Flour & Feed Mill (formerly Bruemmer Bros.) has been doing an unusually large grinding of producers' wheat within a radius of 75 miles of the mill. During the month of September, for the past two years, approximately 3,000 bus. of wheat was ground for farmers. This mill was established in 1866 and is now under the ownership and management of Stanley Bruemmer, the third generation to operate it.

WYOMING

Casper, Wyo.—Construction of a flour mill has been started by the Wyoming Milling Co., recently incorporated. Approximately \$50,000 worth of machinery has been purchased for equipping the mill. Flour, bran, shorts, poultry feed and other products will be manufactured.

Iowa Dealers Discuss Truckers Tricks and Ear Corn Weights

(Continued from Page 328)

and Fort Dodge, its line between Storm Lake and Spencer, and other segments. Hearings are set for November, and interested grain dealers should prepare to protest the proposed abandonments rather than permit their elevators to be left without rail connections.

MR. WILDER called attention to hearings in Chicago on whether daylight saving time (one hour faster than central standard time), should be applied the year around. A vote of those present directed Sec'y Milligan to send a protest to all grain exchanges in which Iowa shippers are interested, seeking their support of the proposal that the Chicago Board of Trade delay opening of trading to 10:30 a. m. if Chicago adopts daylight saving time the year around. The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Following adjournment Des Moines' Federal Grain Inspector, A. V. Fischer, gave interested dealers instructions on grading soybeans. Soybeans have become a prominent commercial commodity for Iowa grain dealers this year and many took advantage of this opportunity to study soybean grading.

Books Received

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States has been reprinted in a neat brochure for complimentary distribution to its friends, by Clement, Curtis & Co.

HOW TO USE BIDS AND OFFERS effectively explains the practical operations of the indemnity market; and the resumption of privilege trading on the grain exchanges of the United States makes its distribution timely. The explanations are so detailed even a tyro can not fail to understand. The author, William C. Eaton, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, has for many years specialized in privilege trading. Mr. Eaton will send copies of this handsomely illustrated and well written pamphlet of 16 pages to readers of the Journal. Price, 10 cents.

THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS is a readably assembled marshaling of all the basic factors in every important wheat growing country that must be considered in attempting to solve the farm problem. Statistics of wheat acreage, production and shipments are complete over a period of years for each country. The author points out that Argentina has only one-sixth of its available farm lands under wheat, Canada one-fifth. Australia has 320,000 acres suitable for wheat, or 18 times more than the greatest acreage ever sown under wheat by Australia. This volume traces and describes the primary causes of the crisis. Cloth, 257 pages, by Dr. Joseph M. Goldstein, published by John Day, New York, \$4.

CONTROLLING COSTS AND OPERATIONS OF BUSINESS AUTOMOBILES.—Much executive attention has been given to the problem of establishing effective control of the operations and expenses of automobiles used on company business. Some of the plans and policies resulting from this consideration are detailed in a recently released report of the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., entitled "Controlling Costs and Operations of Business Automobiles." This study presents the findings of a survey of practices of 53 companies engaged in a variety of enterprises thruout the country. It considers such subjects as: Should the company or the employee own the car? In what form should reimbursement for expenses be made? What are some of the predominating policies with relation to financing new cars, insurance, trade-ins, personal use of cars? While the supply lasts, copies of this report are available upon application to the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Ohio Dealers Rap Mounting Taxes

[Continued from page 327]

by the country shippers or with not enough moisture removed to handle safely. Once corn is sour it will always be sour unless dried properly. Kiln dried 4 yellow corn sold recently for 30c over the December Philadelphia rate.

Buffalo is becoming a young man's market, he concluded, and it's a big, harmonious family.

FRED MAYER, Toledo, reported the one car of new crop corn received to date contained 29% moisture. "Buy corn on a proper basis," he warned, "and remember how you all got burned on this year's wheat. The first run of new corn will probably bring good prices until all the holes are filled up, and then the market may go down. There's no use going to the poor house just to take business away from your competitor."

DUANE NORBY, Toledo, felt the new corn should be left in the field until dried sufficiently to handle.

BARNEY SNOW, Chicago, gave an impressive word-picture of the 2½ billion bushel corn situation in other surplus states, citing that the Missouri crop was miserable and of poor quality, the Iowa crop only fair, Kansas, Nebraska and some of the other western states being out of the surplus picture with crops nearly as small as a year ago. "The best commercial corn is in Indiana and Ohio."

This stimulating information was dampened, however, by his enumeration of the very large supply of other feedstuffs available, the largest crop of soybeans on record, excellent crops of feed grains in the southwest, fewer hogs to feed, and thus less of a demand for corn.

RAY ROWLAND, Circleville, looks for the market to hold steady at least until the middle of November. Numbers of livestock marketed is off 46%, and inasmuch as hogs formerly ate 40% of the corn crop the prospective consumptive demand is obviously lower. The same condition is true with soybeans, he concluded, with a large crop of 33 million bushels and processing capacity for only 15 million bushels.

G. A. HOLLAND, Marion, wondered whether the Ohio soybean crop is really as big as it appears when we consider the acreage, production and consumption in the Orient or even in Illinois.

He reminded elevatormen who were not posted on all phases of this new commodity that while they alone should be the highest authority of information in each community, yet many farmers were allowed to plant their first crop of soybean seed in uninoculated soil and therefore they received only a meagre yield of from 12 to 15 bushels which could have been doubled.

Acquaint yourselves with all phases of this rapidly expanding crop, whose economic factors are of far reaching importance.

PETE TURNER, partner of Gus Holland in their new soybean mill enterprise, painted a new slant on the idle fallacy of overbidding, of incorrectly handling storage, and of going 30 to 40 miles outside of one's natural trade territory to buy beans.

He stated they expected to complete 40,000 bushels of storage capacity by Nov. 1 and 300,000 by Dec. 1; asked dealers to hold their beans until they are ready to buy them and offered to advance necessary funds for holding beans back so that when their plant is completed they will have enough stocks to keep running for the coming year.

RAY ROWLAND emphasized how uneconomical it was to ship in cottonseed meal when the crop going into soybean meal is grown at home and does a better feeding job.

PRES. CRAUN reminded his listeners that this year's wheat came on with most brilliant prospects and ended in a catastrophe, and that



business better—outlook brighter—live-stock and grain bringing good returns—car loadings best in years—more idle men being put to work—folks in a better state of mind. And so in spite of many handicaps—the greatest of these being extravagance and bureaucratic tinkering—business is on the mend. Therefore, it's time for every man in America to be an optimist and a booster.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

manw dealers didn't do so well with it. The wheat crop remaining in the farmers' bins is a greater hazard than that already handled, he warned, for it is musty and averages 4 pounds to the bushel lighter, so be sure and discount it properly. Dealers are handling new corn too soon and everyone must buy it safely if they are going to stay in business long. Our soybean crop has too high a moisture content to be stored safely.

BURT LEAS, Columbus, Chief of the State Department of Feed & Fertilizer, reviewed the work of the department and the political friction now being exerted to consolidate it with another department and ceasing to give the feed and fertilizer interests dollar per dollar value for the fees collected.

Wet Corn Won't Spout

A summary of the new crop corn reports from country shippers showed it varied from 23 to 32% moisture, had broken a number of shellers, that some refused to buy it until it could be handled safely, that some farmers are raising hybrid corn yielding 20 bushels more per acre, that farmers are anxious sellers of grain in poorest condition and were bringing in any old stuff to pass on the responsibility and probable financial loss to the elevatormen, that it is taking 86 pounds of ear corn to shell and dry a bushel of kiln-dried corn, that it will shell off nice and smooth with slick and shiny kernels bubbling over with moisture, that it WILL NOT EVEN KEEP IN CRIBS, that even with rapid handling it is necessary to make the railroads rush the car to the nearest terminal market, and that some dealers have corn so wet it won't even run down the spouts.

Resolutions

Resolutions adopted favored the discontinuance of the processing taxes on grains and food commodities inasmuch as this so-called "acreage control" was a failure and of no benefit to farmers.

Another asked that the service of the self-sustaining state feed inspection department be expanded rather than curtailed and merged with the Department of Plant Industry.

A third resolution cited the injustice of the Internal Revenue in refusing to allow elevator operators to charge off depreciation on buildings located on leased land and asked that the ruling be rescinded.

CEDAR POINT won next year's convention—all previous objections to this garden spot being eliminated. The dates set are June 22-23, a Monday and Tuesday with a weekend for leisure before the annual meet.

Thus another successful convention adjourned *sine die*.

FROM BUFFALO came John Anderson, Anger Armstrong, Geo. J. Grammer, Edward

McClure, J. M. Mitchell, S. M. Ratcliffe, F. E. Smith of American Elevator & Grain Co., and C. B. Weydman.

LIMA NOTES

TOLEDO sent George Forrester, Charlie Keilholtz, Fred Mayer, D. L. Norby and George Woodman—noted entertainer of wide repute.

FT. WAYNE representatives were Eli Dickey and Chris Egly.

CINCINNATI-ITES included E. A. Fitzgerald, V. H. Jackson and E. B. Terrell.

CAPITAL CITY residents present were C. C. Froman and M. V. Maney, not to mention the capable secretary and his wife.

FROM LEXINGTON, KY., came W. B. Talbert, Jr., who states this is his first Ohio convention.

WALLY LOW blew in from Pittsburgh, and J. J. Johnston from Cleveland.

REGISTRATION was in charge of R. S. Castle and G. N. Arnold of the Mill Mutuals office in Columbus.

MACHINERY interests were solely represented by Carl Berger of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Ohio Shippers registered included: Jos. Ackerman and Sheldon Ackerman, Lima; Wm. J. Allread, Greenville; E. L. Allton, St. Paris; J. M. Armacost, Campbelltown; Orville Badertscher, Defiance; Jas. H. Barnett, Columbus Grove; Henry W. Bowen, New Paris; L. G. Bradstock, Wellington; B. A. Brewer, Wapakoneta; D. A. Bricker, Rockford; W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor; W. H. Brown, New Madison; K. E. Buckley, Wilmington; K. O. Burrer, Sunbury;

R. E. Calvelage, Ft. Jennings; P. J. Cole, Greenville; E. B. Copeland, Circleville; Edwin G. Craun, Tiffin; E. T. and Carl Custerborder, Sidney; H. H. Detrick, Hamilton; E. L. Diller, Bluffton; S. Durr, Germantown; Alfred P. Eiler, Nevada; C. M. Eikenberry, Hamilton; L. R. Forsyth, Rawson; A. H. Fuller, Spencer; H. F. Funk, Lodi; C. C. Hammill, Middletown; Alvin K. Healy, Greenville; E. H. Heldman, Jenera; Edgar Hieber, Lykens; C. A. Hiegel, Leipsic; Burton R. Hoaglin, Scott; H. L. Hockman, Canal Winchester;

H. E. Iams, Dayton; W. M. Jackson, Holgate; Fred Kalmbach, North Baltimore; C. E. Keller, Belle Center; W. H. Kemmer, Hamler; R. C. Kephart, Middle Point; H. A. Klepinger, Eaton; R. O. Klepinger, Ingomar; Chas. Latschaw, Fostoria; D. W. Long, Dixon; E. W. Loy, Greenville; W. O. Loy, Kettlersville;

D. W. Mahaffey, Morral; Wright McConnell, McGuffey; M. S. Miller, Marion; G. M. North, Groveport; Gaynor O'Brien, Greenville; Geo. O'Brien, Greenville; Wm. A. Orthey, Findlay; K. E. Farmer, Marengo; J. B. Plasic, Fort Jennings; H. G. Pollock, Middle Point; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg; O. H. Pool, Waynesfield; A. Ringlein, Lima; S. P. Robertson, Caledonia; Fred Rockwell, North Baltimore; Henry Ronnebaum, Montezuma; Ray E. Rowland, Circleville; J. W. Simmons, Pemberton; J. Y. Stimmel, Payne; C. R. Swartz, New Hampshire; G. S. Tawney, Leipsic; Wm. Toman, Gettysburg; A. T. Ward, Fostoria; A. Yoder, Huntsville; W. C. Youmans, Plain City, and one Michigan shipper, A. H. Duffey, Morenci.

Field Seeds

Allen and Linn Counties alone produce two-thirds of Kansas' flaxseed crop.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The charter of the Offutt-Steffey Seed Co. has been reinstated.

Davenport, Ia.—The Standard Seed Co. is now occupying quarters in the Builders Warehouse.

Madison, Wis.—The Standard Seed Co. has removed to more spacious quarters at 732 Williamson street.

Detroit, Mich.—Albert L. Hart has been elected executive vice pres. of the Ferry-Morse Seed Co., to succeed the late Edgar W. Bowen.

Johnson County, Kansas, devoted 2,070 of its 134,682 cropped acres to soybeans in 1934, and grew more than any other county in the state.

Oceanside, Cal.—A seed and feed business will be established as the Farmers and Merchants Exchange by Bill Williams and Frederick Delfelder of Vista.

Marshall, Mo.—A seed store has been established by J. S. Hogge & Son. Mr. Hogge was for 21 years with the Rea Implement Co., and retains his stock interest.

Ft. William, Ont.—September receipts of flaxseed were 16,208 bus., against 8,180 bus. in September, 1934. September shipments were 28,650 bus., against 54,472 bus. in September, 1934.

Gervais, Ore.—The F. H. Woodruff Seed Co., an old established eastern concern, is contracting acreage in the Willamette Valley, thru its representative, W. O. Capps of Sacramento, Cal.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—Leroy Hayes of Bel-lingham has been appointed manager of the Skagit Seed Co. to succeed Victor Wolfkill, who has been transferred to the Seattle office of the Chas. H. Lilly Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—September receipts of soybeans were 3,000 bus. and of kafir 15,400, against kafir 28,000 bus. in September, 1934. Shipments of kafir during September were 5,600 bus., against 8,400 bus. in September, 1934.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—A new seed corn plant has just been completed by the Garst & Thomas Hi-Bred Corn Co. It is one of the finest in the country and can process 60,000 bus. of seed corn in 30 days. In the first year, 1930, they produced only 300 bus.; but their facilities have been constantly enlarged until they can harvest and prepare 60,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn in a season.

It is best to pick seed corn from the fields of average fertility rather than from the most fertile part of the farm. On the fertile fields many weak plants will do well and seed ears may be chosen from them. Next year if this corn is planted on less fertile places it may not mature properly. If the field is a mixture of various types of soil go through it picking the seed corn without reference to the soil.—G. T. Gregory of Purdue.

Decorah, Ia.—Clifford E. Natvig of Lawler, Ia., has purchased the business of the Adams Seed & Milling Co. The business was established in 1865 by Newton H. Adams and his father as C. Adams & Son. In 1922 Newton discontinued the seed business and Burton Adams took it up, his brother Walter later joining him under the name Adams Seed Co. At the time of his death Jan. 9, 1933, Burton also operated a feed mill and made attrition mill plates, the mill being purchased by Chas. G. Follette of Dewar, Ia. Mrs. Adams continued the seed business until its recent sale.

Butler leads all other Kansas counties in the production of kafir for grain, with 591,822 bus., Lyon County coming second with 536,521.

Davenport, Ia.—A reward of \$50 is offered for evidence leading to conviction of a thief who stole 24 bags containing 4,320 lbs. of medium red clover seed Oct. 16 from the warehouse of the Davenport Seed Co. Each cotton seamless bag was stenciled CR140 near top. The seed was choice quality. Owners guarantee innocent buyer against double payment for the stolen property. Anyone observing seed offered by truckers, as described, is requested to notify Farnk D. Martin, sheriff of Scott County.

The Missouri station announces the development through selection from a Mississippi source of a strain of barley named Missouri Early Beardless. This is a hooded barley that has shown itself to be generally winter resistant in the southern two-thirds of the State. When sown late in August or early in September on a seedbed of medium to high fertility, it usually has produced 90 days of fall pasture, followed by a grain crop ready to harvest during the first week of June. Approximately 40,000 bus. of certified seed are available this year by farmers in Missouri who co-operated with the station in its development.

Vetch Seeds Misnamed

In recent years experts have learned to distinguish the seed of woollypod vetch from hairy and smooth vetch by means of seed characters. Hairy and smooth vetch seed is spherical, rolls readily on a level surface, and the seed scar is usually flush with the surface of the seed. Woollypod vetch seed is somewhat flattened, does not roll readily, and the seed scar is depressed below the surrounding surface of the seed. Misrepresentation of variety in seeds occurs too frequently, say officials of the U. S. Depart. of Agri. It is true, they admit, that some varieties or species cannot be distinguished on the basis of seed characters alone.

Seed Rate Hearing on Transit Vs. Rate-Break Principle

With the exception of field varieties, all seeds were recently taken out of the grain tariffs and placed in a special rail rate classification through agreement by the carriers with Geo. Mann of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. This change in classification was designed to place seed rates on a better basis, to make transit more workable, and to bring about a rate reduction.

Some of the Southwestern members of the association, who claimed they knew nothing of the change until after it was put into effect, objected at a hearing in Chicago last week because of the volume of split car business done in that section. The Southwest wants sudan, millet, and sorghums (which class includes cane seeds) to remain in the grain tariffs because the seed classification carries a different routing than the grain tariffs and thus makes it impossible in many cases to blend tonnage on assorted cars.

One of the advantages claimed to result from Mr. Mann's proposal would be to eliminate seeds from the rate-break principle at terminal markets which is effective as long as they are in the grain tariffs.

Storing Soybeans for Seed

In January and February, 1933, soybean seed from the 1932 crop of five varieties commonly grown in Illinois, and eight varieties commonly grown in North Carolina, were placed in storage by the Division of Seed Investigations at Urbana, Illinois; Montgomery, Ala.; Washington, D. C., and in the tidewater region of North Carolina.

When the seed was stored—in one bushel bags under conditions approximating commercial storage—average moisture content of the Illinois grown seed was about 11.4 per cent, and of the North Carolina grown seed about 14.9 per cent. After nine months of storage, the two groups reached approximately the same moisture content.

Average live seed at the beginning was 89.7 per cent for the Illinois, and 91.2 per cent for the North Carolina seed. Average loss in live seed percentage during the first year was 5.9 in the Illinois grown, and 13.6 in the North Carolina grown. During the second year the loss was approximately 17 per cent for each group.

At the end of the second year, four of the varieties had more than 80 per cent live seed. Six varieties had less than 65 per cent. Varieties above 80 per cent were those relatively low in oil content.

Two series of the 13 varieties were stored at Washington. One was stored with normal moisture. The other was dried to an average moisture of 7.1 per cent. The two were stored under identical conditions. Moisture content became the same in approximately one year. Seed that was dried has consistently maintained a higher live seed percentage.

A parallel experiment was started to determine the longevity of soybeans under controlled conditions of temperature and moisture. In January, 1934, seed of Ootootan and Mammoth Yellow, containing approximately 14 per cent moisture, was obtained from North Carolina. By drying and by adding water, five degrees of moisture were obtained, approximately 6, 9, 14, 16 and 18 per cent. The seeds were sealed in jars and placed under five temperature conditions approximately 14, 36, 50, 68 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit.

When stored at 86 degrees, seed with 18 per cent moisture was dead or practically worthless in six weeks, that with 16 per cent moisture was dead in three months, that with 14 per cent moisture was weakened in four months and dead in five. The seed with 9 per cent moisture, after 16 months, began to weaken.

When stored at 68 degrees, the seed with 16 and 18 per cent moisture was dead in less than a year, and that with 14 per cent moisture had fallen to 30 per cent germination or below in 16 months. The two lower moisture groups have not yet shown evidence of loss from storage.

When stored at 50 degrees, the seed with 18 per cent moisture began to show evidence of weakening at the end of 16 months.

There is no evidence of loss from storage of any lot when stored at either 36 or 14 degrees.

Present indications are that in addition to the moisture content and temperature, other factors, such as the oil content, contribute toward the ability of soybean seed to retain its viability.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Breach of Seed Warranty

Edna S. Stevenson bought 175 bus. of rye seed for \$271.25 of the B. B. Kirkland Seed Co., who represented and believed it to be of the Abruzzi variety, but it was of another variety of flat spreading growth unsuitable for grazing her herd of 129 animals.

The common pleas circuit court of Richland County gave judgment for plaintiff, Stevenson, in her suit for \$10,000 damages against the Kirkland Seed Co., and this was affirmed May 27, 1935, by the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

The defense was that the seed was sold under a non-warranty clause, and custom absolving the seller for responsibility for the crop produced.

The suit was for breach of express warranty. The court said, "If seed is sold for planting purposes and represented by seller to be of a certain name and variety, and it is so bought, there is an express warranty. The rule in this state is that the disclaimer clause, to be applicable, must be shown to have been brought to the attention of the buyer.—180 S. E. Rep. 197.

Sturgeon Wheat a Superior Strain

Some 300 bushels of Sturgeon wheat, developed at the Peninsular Station of Wisconsin by E. J. Delwiche, were made available to farmers this year. The supply was not nearly enough to meet the demand.

Sturgeon represents an attempt to produce a spring wheat that will combine resistance to rust disease, and high yield with good milling qualities under Wisconsin conditions. In order to achieve this result, hardy Progress wheat was crossed with Marquis, a variety which is superior from a breadmaking standpoint. The resulting cross, Sturgeon, combines the good qualities of its parents.

Four-year tests at the Peninsular Station show that Sturgeon out-yields both Marquis and Progress. Sturgeon produced an average of approximately 18 bus. per acre compared with 16.5 for Progress and 15 for Marquis. Four-year tests of breadmaking qualities, as measured by volume of loaf in cubic inches, indicate that Sturgeon is a close second to Marquis and far

ahead of Progress in this respect. The average figures are: Marquis, 194.0; Sturgeon, 192.2; and Progress, 135.0.

It is expected that the new strain will encourage more Wisconsin farmers to grow wheat to fill their household needs. In the eastern, northern, and extreme western heavy soil sections, where wheat can profitably be grown for market, Sturgeon may offer a desirable means of crop diversification.

The 1935 Grain and Hay Show

Entries from many states have been received for the 1935 International Grain and Hay Show, the management reports. The show will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition.

Among the first entries this year were those of seven wheat growers from New South Wales who will exhibit samples of that crop which they had successfully exhibited at Australian shows last Spring. Their samples are now undergoing inspection by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and will be forwarded to Chicago in time to be placed on display for the opening of the Exposition.

Entries may be made until November 10th. There is no fee required and samples will be returned to all exhibitors requesting it. Nearly 1200 cash prizes are offered and an attractive ribbon will accompany each award.

Seven growers from three states and three Canadian provinces will appear on the Exposition's Honor Roll this year. A rule passed by the management requires an exhibitor to remain out of competition for three years after three championship winnings on any one crop. During this time their names are listed on an Honor Roll that is prominently displayed in the crops exhibit hall. Those who will be on the Honor Roll this year, and the crops in which they have made championship exhibitions, are Peter Lux, Shelbyville, Ind., corn; C. E. Troyer, La Fontaine, Ind., corn; Herman Trelle, Wembley, Alberta, wheat; George Hoffman, Iliff, Colo., cow peas; W. G. Gibson, Ladner, British Columbia, field peas; Mary E. Maycock, Milford, Ont., field beans; M. V. Gillett, Lexington, Nebr., hay.

One of the features of the International Grain and Hay Show is the annual Collegiate Crops Contest in which students of agronomy compete in inter-college competition, their ratings made on the basis of seed judging, identifications, and commercial grading. The contest is sponsored by the Chicago Board of Trade.

The report from Ottawa that \$8,000,000 would be paid farmers as wheat pool profits of two years ago was characterized by Mackenzie King as defrauding the people and bribing the farmers with their own money. Evidently the voters of Canada do not credit the misleading propaganda of the wheat control officials.

Longevity of Seeds

Continued longevity studies by K. M. Sonavne in India reached the twelfth year in 1933. The number of years after which germination fell below 60 per cent and when it failed entirely were, respectively, for pearl millet 5 and 9, sorghum 7 and 10, common wheat 6 and 10, corn 6 and 8, pigeonpeas 8 and 11, *Dolichos biflorus* 7 and 10, Kabuli gram 7 and 9, cotton (*Gossypium neglectum*) —60 per cent in 1 and 8, peanuts 3 and 7, safflower 7 and 8, sesamum 6 and 8, and flax 8 and 10.

Several species of *Phaseolus* and Deshi gram persisted with high germination percentages and retained a certain percentage even after 12 years. Other tests begun in 1925 and 1926 showed that rice could be stored safely for 4 years without much loss of its germinating capacity and that *Capsicum annuum* and *Setaria italica* germinate well up to 4 or 5 years, while alfalfa gave good germination for 7 years.

New Varieties from Asia

Since the spring of 1934 the Department of Agriculture has had three groups of plant collectors in Asia gathering seeds of grasses and other plants which might some day protect the great plains against the effects of devastating drought and erosion.

The 1934 collecting season yielded a total of 2,242 lots of seed and planting stock, including 798 grasses, 555 legumes, and 889 miscellaneous items.

At Mandan, N. D., some introduced species of wild rye and related grasses are growing well, as are some forages. At Pullman, Wash., several of the wheat grass species look desirable and a wild barley is the most promising importation as regards vigor, erosion control and drought resistance. At Cheyenne, Wyo., various species of the above grasses are outstanding. Similar native species, however, which have been collected in large numbers in the past two years appear to be as satisfactory as any introduced species. At Tucson, Ariz., various introduced species of grasses, in nursery tests, appear promising for sand binding, lawns and forage production.

A New Seed Cleaning Machine

Quite recently one of the oldest firms of manufacturers in the United States perfected and commenced building a new seed cleaner embodying a new principle of screen flow.

With the new principle and greater screen area, capacity is actually increased 70 per cent on the same floor space and power and with but one driving belt. The unique features of construction greatly simplify seed cleaning work.

Each run of screens can be raised without interfering with the automatic sieve cleaner attachments, making it unnecessary for the operator to raise, lower or adjust the sieve cleaners when he desires to change screens. They stand in a fixed position at all times.

All the screens, having five separate run of interchangeable sections with their greater area of cleaning surface, are carried in one free-swing suspended shoe that is operated by a patented oscillating drive affecting the shaker only. Altho the screen action is highly intensified, only the shaker is in motion, imparting no vibration to the remainder of the machine.

This oscillating driving device is said to increase screen capacity by its intensified sifting action and to deliver closer separations than with other methods of imparting vibration to shaking screens.

Readers, who are interested in improved equipment, should write to the manufacturers for their new catalog descriptive of this "Super" cleaner and the makers, S. Howes Co., Inc., will gladly respond with literature and fullest information.

"Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap we should soon want bread."—Thomas Jefferson, Autobiography, Vol. 1, p. 113.

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Sioux City - - - - - | Iowa |
| Sioux Falls - - - - - | So. Dak. |
| Norfolk - - - - - | Nebr. |
| Carroll - - - - - | Iowa |
| Billings - - - - - | Mont. |
| Algona - - - - - | Iowa |
| Fairmont - - - - - | Minn. |
| Albert Lea - - - - - | Minn. |

Samples Furnished On Request

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

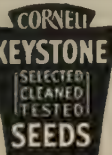
We Buy or Sell TIMOTHY, RED CLOVER, ALSIKE, ALFALFA, WHITE CLOVER, SWEET CLOVER.

Submit Samples

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELI SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Grain Carriers

The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear argument Oct. 24 on grain rates between river ports on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Grain and grain products loaded during the week ending Oct. 5 totaled 37,523 cars, against 31,767 during the like week of 1934, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Seattle, Wash.—The North Pacific Coast Freight Bureau has held a hearing on proposed rates on grain from western Montana to California.

Litchfield & Madison Ry. Co.'s Tariff No. 3419-A, Ill. C. C. No. 241, effective Oct. 28, 1935, cancels item covering allowance for grain doors at East St. Louis, Ill.

Cloquet, Minn.—The grain door plant of the Webster Lumber Co. burned Oct. 2 with 5,000 finished doors, 6,000 ft. of lumber and all machinery and equipment. Loss, over \$5,000; insured.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Hearings will begin here Oct. 29 by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the suspended rate of 55 cents on soybean meal from central western origins to the Pacific Coast.

Forty boats with grain cargoes were tied up at the docks at Montreal, Que., waiting to be unloaded Oct. 18. The elevators are full. Much grain from the head of the lakes is being diverted thru Buffalo, N. Y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Associated Traffic Clubs of America held their annual meeting here Oct. 15 and 16, with the largest attendance on record, of 880. The membership has increased from 60 to 69 clubs during the year. Homer S. Snow of St. Louis was elected president.

The Merchants Cartage Co. of Galesburg and Chicago has been purchased by the Burlington Transportation Co., a subsidiary of the C., B. & Q. R.R. Co. The Merchants is one of the largest trucking concerns in Illinois and the purchase places the railroad company in the highway motor carrier business.

Truckers Hold Annual Meeting

The annual convention of the American Trucking Ass'n, Inc., was held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, beginning Oct. 14.

The Bs/L com'te reported in favor of a permanent com'te on receipts and Bs/L, to develop and adopt a uniform truck B/L.

J. L. Keeshin urged the adoption of a cost plus system of rates, and declared truckers could so conduct their business as to make policing by the Interstate Commerce Commission unnecessary.

Ted V. Rodgers of Scranton, Pa., was elected pres., and Walter W. Belson of Milwaukee, Wis., sec'y.

Reduced Rates to Pacific Coast

The reduced rates that went into effect Oct. 3 on coarse grains and grain products to the Pacific Coast are as follows:

From Group D (Illinois), 67.5c per cwt.
From Group E (Iowa and Missouri east of Missouri river), 62c per cwt.

From Group F (Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas along the Missouri river), 55c per cwt.

From Groups G, I and J (Nebraska and Kansas west of Group F, and Colorado), 55c per cwt.

The rates apply on corn (not pop corn), grain sorghums, brewers' grits, animal and poultry feed (manufactured), corn meal, corn flour and hominy products.

Shipments may be stopped for reconsignment and inspection subject to a maximum rate of 12c from point of origin to point of reconsignment or inspection. If the rate to such point is in excess of 12c, the difference will be added to

the rate. This results in a minimum transit balance from Kansas City on shipments originating in Groups F or G of 43c.

Shipments may be stopped for transit privileges subject to individual lines' transit tariffs. On transited shipments the same maximum inbound rate arrangements apply as on shipments reconsigned or inspected. Transited shipments must move out of transit point within one year from date of billing from point of origin.

Buro of Motor Carriers

For the administration of the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 the Interstate Commerce Commission has created the Buro of Motor Carriers; and on Oct. 7 announced the personnel.

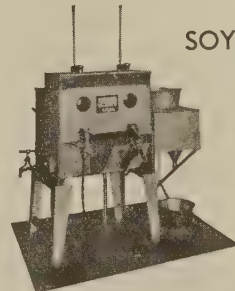
The new Buro will have sections in Washington dealing with certificates and insurance, traffic, accounts, complaints, finance, safety, research, statistics, legal and enforcement matters, and administrative matters. This part of the organization will be under the general supervision of an assistant director, and each section will be under the leadership of a chief of section.

The Washington staff will be supplemented by a field organization. In organizing the field force the United States will be divided into sixteen districts. The field organization will be under the leadership of an assistant director. In each district there will be a district director in charge, and he will be assisted by a joint board agent, one or more rate and tariff agents, one or more accountants, several supervisors, and necessary stenographic and clerical assistance.

John L. Rogers is director, Park M. Smith assistant director, Walter Hayes chief of traffic section and H. H. Kelly chief of safety section.

The first of the Illinois Station studies on the use of soybean oil for paint purposes was begun in August, 1930. Paints were tested in which soybean oil constituted varying proportions up to 50 per cent of the total vehicle (liquids) used in the paint. Direct comparisons were made with standard linseed oil paint. After five years of exposure, the paints made with soybean formulas are very satisfactory.

Is Your MOISTURE TESTER ready for SOY BEAN and CORN MOVEMENT



CHECK UP ON
PARTS REQUIRED
OR
NEW EQUIPMENT
NEEDED

REVISED TEMPERATURES FOR TESTING

| Kind of Grain or Substance | Amount of Grain for Test | Amount of Oil for Test | Shutting Off Temperature |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat—Soft Red Winter, and white.... | 100 grams | 150 cc. | 190° |
| All other classes.... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 180° |
| Shelled corn | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Oats | 100 " | 150 cc. | 195° |
| Rye | 100 " | 150 cc. | 185° |
| Grain sorghums.... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 195° |
| Barley | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Flaxseed | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |
| Emmer | 100 " | 150 cc. | 190° |
| Head rice (milled).... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Second head rice.... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Screenings rice.... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Brewers' rice.... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Brown rice.... | 100 " | +150 cc. | 200° |
| Rough rice.... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 200° |
| Corncocks | 50 " | 250 cc. | 190° |
| Cottonseed | 50 " | 150 cc. | 180° |
| Soy and navy beans.... | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |
| Barley malt | 100 " | 200 cc. | 168° |
| Distillers' dried grains | 50 " | 200 cc. | 190° |
| Wheat flour | 50 " | +150 cc. | 190° |
| Cornmeal | 50 " | +150 cc. | 175° |
| Buckwheat | 100 " | 150 cc. | 185° |
| Shelled peanuts | 100 " | 150 cc. | 175° |

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct
GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT
SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Supply Trade

New York, N. Y.—The 22d annual convention of the National Ass'n of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers will be held on Dec. 9-10 at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Pt. Arthur, Ont.—Rolling up a clear majority over the combined total of his opponents, Clarence D. Howe, well known grain elevator engineer, a Liberal, won the traditionally Conservative seat here, in the recent election. It is believed he will be appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce in the new cabinet.

According to Slaughter & Russell's report on building construction, dated Oct. 16, the trend in total construction contracts awarded since April has been strongly upward, all classifications sharing in the improvement. A continuation of the present rate of gain would result in a volume for this year at about double the 1934 rate.

Chicago, Ill.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. submitted to stockholders a plan of recapitalization designed to wipe out preferred dividend arrears and place common share holders in a position to participate in profits of the company at an earlier date than is possible under present circumstances. Improvement in the company's business is described as "substantial" and "satisfactory in practically all lines."

Chicago, Ill.—The Liquid Carbonic Corp. announces a guaranteed fumigation service on a contract basis to grain ships and to elevator bins of concrete, tile, brick or steel construction. The application of proxate can be made by the operator's employees under the supervision of the manufacturer, or the manufacturer will supply a crew thoroughly experienced in the work. A copy of the Proxate Fumigation Hand Book will be sent to our readers on request to the company.

A helical gear cut out of solid stone, some eight or nine centuries ago and bearing a striking resemblance to the present-day helical gears, has been discovered in the ruins of an old castle in Sweden by Otto Lundell, pres. Michigan Tool Co. It is quite likely that the gear was one of a gear train used to drive a community grain crusher. Altho the gear has outlived any definite records of the use to which it was put, it shows a startlingly clear conception of gear design, for so ancient a period.

The London Corn Trade Ass'n offers a prize of 10 guineas to students of the City of London College course in grain trade technology, embracing a 2-year series of lectures.

In regard to the government corn report, the crop reporting board has interpreted the reports from its forecast a yield per acre of 23.3 bus. from a condition of 67.9 per cent of normal. Upon the basis of the relation of condition to final yields in past years the board could have forecast a yield as much as a bushel per acre higher. A difference of one bushel per acre makes a difference of 93,000,000 bus. on the crop. The board used a lower par this year than in any September of the last ten years.—Nat C. Murray.

Benefits to Hog Raisers under the A. A. A. are falling short of the promises. At the Chicago stockyards during July farmers sold 3 per cent more cattle for 9 per cent more money than in 1934, while sheep men were paid 35 per cent more money for 17 per cent fewer animals, and hog raisers got 26 per cent less money for 56 per cent fewer animals than in September last year. The theory on which the bureaucrats operated is that farmers get more money for a short crop than for a big crop. This was true of sheep, not under government paralysis. There is no processing tax or government restriction on sheep, beef or veal.

Feedstuffs

Production of distillers dried grains during September aggregated 10,018 tons, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—R. J. Latare, operator of a portable mill, was placed on trial recently on the charge of receiving stolen corn.

New York, N. Y.—The National Dog Food Mfrs. Ass'n, which was organized two years ago, has been dissolved. The N.R.A. Code was one reason for its formation.

Alfalfa meal amounting to 16,874 tons was turned out by the mills during September, against 18,481 tons in September, 1934, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An increase in the tariff on soybean meal from \$6 to \$9 per ton, the full percentage change that can be made under the Tariff Act of 1930, will be sought by the American Soybean Ass'n.

Urbana, Ill.—The Central States Quarantine Board, which met here, has recommended that alfalfa hay from weevil infested counties of Idaho, when ground in the form of meal, be allowed entrance to the central states at any time of year, while alfalfa hay chopped fine under regulations be allowed entrance between Dec. 1 and Mar. 15.

Hay is the cheapest we have seen it since the Cleveland panic. Clover and mixed timothy hay sold this year as low as \$3.50 to \$4.00 a ton baled. Alfalfa hay in parts of Indiana has been sold as cheap as \$4 a ton baled, and it costs about \$2.00 a ton to bale it. Barns are full and there seems to be nothing else to do with it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

A study of the biological value of simple and complex protein supplements was made at the Nebraska Experiment Station. One of the supplements used was made up of meat scrap and dried buttermilk 2:1; a second consisted of equal parts of meat scrap, dried buttermilk, fishmeal, and soybean oil meal; while the third supplement was composed of equal parts of meat scrap, dried buttermilk, fishmeal, soybean oil meal, linseed meal, and cottonseed meal. The differences in growth-promoting value were slight. It is concluded that a considerable variety of protein sources did not enhance the biological value of a supplement when fed with a basal ration containing at least four other sources of protein.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for December futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed and cottonseed meal, soybean meal and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

| | Minneapolis Spot | | | Kansas City | |
|---------------|------------------|--------|--|----------------|--------|
| | Bran | Midds. | | Bran | Shorts |
| Sept. 21..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | | 15.15 | 19.00 |
| Sept. 28..... | 14.50 | 16.50 | | 15.00 | 18.25 |
| Oct. 5..... | 14.50 | 17.00 | | 16.35 | 19.75 |
| Oct. 11..... | 16.00 | 17.00 | | 16.00 | 19.25 |
| Oct. 19..... | 15.00 | 16.00 | | 15.25 | 18.35 |
| | St. Louis | | | Chicago, Soy | |
| | Bran | Shorts | | Beans | Meal |
| Sept. 21..... | 16.90 | 20.10 | | 61 | 21.90 |
| Sept. 28..... | 16.40 | 19.25 | | 65 | 23.50 |
| Oct. 5..... | 17.75 | 20.75 | | 75 | 24.40 |
| Oct. 11..... | 17.75 | 21.00 | | 77½ | 25.40 |
| Oct. 19..... | 16.75 | 19.00 | | 73 | 26.40 |
| | Memphis | | | Denver Chicago | |
| | Cottonseed | Meal | | Alfalfa | Corn |
| Sept. 21..... | 34.50 | 20.50 | | | 87 |
| Sept. 28..... | 34.50 | 21.00 | | 28.00 | 85½ |
| Oct. 5..... | 39.50 | 24.00 | | 28.00 | 89½ |
| Oct. 11..... | 41.00 | 25.00 | | 28.00 | 87 |
| Oct. 19..... | 41.00 | 24.00 | | 28.00 | 86 |

Unfair competition in the sale of a dairy feed, is alleged by the Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued against Pratt Food Co., of Philadelphia, a corporation trading in interstate commerce and having mills in Philadelphia, Hammond, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., and Guelph, Ontario. The company is charged with advertising, among other things, that the use of "Super-iodized B. P. Dairy Feed" will decrease the amount of necessary feed, and is highly effective in the control and elimination of Bang's disease. The complaint alleges that the company advertises Super-iodized milk to be a purer, richer and more nutritious milk. However, according to the complaint, the use of "Super-iodized B. P. Dairy Feed" does not accomplish these and certain other things claimed by the respondent. Nov. 22 is designated for the respondent company to show cause why an order to cease and desist from the representations alleged should not be issued.

District Meetings in Wisconsin

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n has been holding a series of district meetings at Burlington, Jefferson, Green Bay and Fond du Lac, and another is planned to be held at Wausau.

A discussion of barley at the Fond du Lac meeting Oct. 10 was led by Carl Houlton. Many salesmen gathered at this meeting for the formation of the proposed salesmen's club.

Walter Holstein of Milwaukee led the discussion of barley at the Green Bay meeting Oct. 3 at the Beaumont Hotel. Insurance problems were outlined by T. E. Brennan of Milwaukee.

A. L. Flanagan of Milwaukee took the lead at a big meeting at Jefferson held in the Wisconsin House, for which arrangements had been made by Bill Frank.

Movement of Feedstuffs in New England

By L. V. STONE

A new variety of foreign feed to reach Boston was brought to Boston from Buenos Aires, aboard the steamer Satartia, consisting of 2,098 bags of corn feed, the first of that kind brought here. The shipment weighed 211,654 pounds and was consigned to P. Frederick Obrecht of Baltimore.

Another arrival at Boston from Buenos Aires was the steamer East Indian, with 2,240,000 lbs. of yellow corn, consigned to order.

Cottonseed meal is being exported again from Boston, three shipments having gone out of this port within the past two weeks, all to the Maritime Provinces of Canada, totaling 17,000 bags, weighing 170,000 pounds, on three different steamers.

Carloadings of grain anticipated for the last quarter of the year in New England, by the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards, are 3,068 cars, a gain of 2.0 per cent over the 3,008 actual loadings in the last quarter of 1934. Hay, straw and alfalfa car loadings are forecast at 467 cars, also a gain of 2.0 per cent over actual loadings of 458 a year ago. Flour, meal, and other mill products, are predicted to need 3,233 cars, an even 2.0 per cent over actual loadings of 3,170 a year ago.

More Argentine feed wheat flour came to Boston on the steamer Coldbrook, the shipment being 646 bags weighing 92,127 lbs. shipped from Buenos Aires.

Steamer City of Fairbury brought 5,000 bags malt and 1,120 bags dry beet pulp to Boston from Gdynia, Poland.

Program Feed Control Officials

The annual meeting of the Feed Control Officials Ass'n of America will be held Nov. 14 and 15 at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Action will be taken on the proposed uniform feed law that was considered at the annual meeting of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n. Among the speakers will be:

H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn., pres. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

G. Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin, on "Oat Millfeed."

Dr. H. E. Barnard, Dearborn, Mich., on "Industrial Use of Soybean Products."

C. E. Buchanan on "Moisture Base for Calculating Analyses of Millfeeds."

G. H. Marsh on "Uniform Enforcement of Feed Laws."

G. S. Fraps on "Salt and Bone Meal in Feeds."

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

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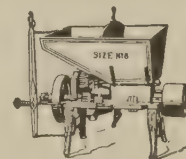
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RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

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BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Attrition mills | Iron oxide |
| Alfalfa meal | Kelp |
| Beet pulp | Linseed meal, cake |
| Blood, dried | Meat meal, scrap |
| Bone meal | Mill feeds |
| Brewer's dried grains | Minerals |
| Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid | Mineral mixtures |
| Calcium, carbonate, phosphate | Molasses |
| Cocoonut oil meal | Oyster shell, crushed |
| Cod liver oil | Peanut meal |
| Charcoal | Peat moss |
| Commercial feeds | Phosphates, rock |
| Corn germ meal | Potassium, chloride |
| Cottonseed meal, cake | Iodine |
| Feed mixers | Poultry grits |
| Feed concentrates | Salt |
| Feeders for mills | Sardine oil |
| Fish meal | Screenings |
| Formulas | Sesame meal |
| Gluten, feed, meal | Skim milk, dried |
| Hammer mills | Soybean, meal |
| Iodine | Tankage |
| | Vegetable oil |
| | Yeast for feeding |

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The increase of 35 per cent in 1935 over the 1934 output of turkey poults by commercial hatcheries is the fifth successive year of increase, but weather conditions in 1935 were not as favorable as in 1934 for raising turkeys. Altho the number of turkeys is expected to be 13 per cent smaller than in 1934 the birds will be heavier and better finished, due to the abundance of feed—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Egg Laying Tests in western New York at Stafford showed the highest egg score of 329 by a White Leghorn owned by Eugene Delamarter of Elmira; the highest point score of 350.55 also by a White Leghorn. The leading Leghorn pen of ten birds, owned by J. A. Hanson of Oregon, accounted for 2,754 eggs and 2,948.45 points. The leading barred Plymouth Rock pen, owned by James Dryden of California, set a world's record with 2,848 eggs for 2,888.55 points.

Egg Production: The average number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks on Oct. 1 showed an increase of 1.4 per cent over the number a year earlier. The difference, while small, is significant, because it is the first time in two years that reported numbers have not been lower than on the same date in the previous year. Since January, they have averaged about 12 per cent below the 5-year average, but on Oct. 1 they were only 8 per cent lower. Average production of eggs per hen on Oct. 1 was 6.6 per cent greater than last year and the highest for that date since 1931.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

To determine the value of various sources of calcium for laying hens three typical marls and a high-grade limestone were selected by the Kentucky Experiment Station. These supplements were fed to birds in an individual pen laying battery. There were no variations in the weight records of the individual hens that could be attributed to the mineral supplement. The feed consumption was approximately the same in all lots, showing that the marls did not influence consumption. There was no significant difference between the lots in egg production. During one period when a calcium carbonate supplement was not added to the basal ration of all lots the average weight of eggs and dry shells decreased, but when the marls and limestone were added to the ration the weight of eggshells increased.

All Corn Not Good Chick Feed

Workers at the Ontario Agricultural College reported in 1934 that when they used oat meal as the base of chick feed the chicks developed small strong bones, while chicks fed on a ration in which corn was substituted for the oat meal developed large spongy bones. However, a study this past year by J. G. Halpin and C. E. Holmes failed to corroborate the Ontario findings.

The Wisconsin experiments revealed that chicks grow slower on a ration built with ordinary commercial corn than they do on a ration of wheat or feeding oat meal. However, fresh shelled corn has produced a rate of growth equal to that effected by feeding oat meal.

The difference in the rate of growth produced by commercial corn and fresh crib corn indicates that certain factors are lacking in some samples of commercial corn. This is a matter that warrants further study. The oat meal fed pullets have had a tendency to start laying at a somewhat earlier age than those fed on corn, but since practical poultry men usually do not want their pullets to lay before they reach maturity, this was not felt to be a point in the favor of oat meal.

In the Wisconsin trials White Leghorn day old chicks were used. The basal mixture consisted of dried milk, 8 lbs.; meat scrap, 8 lbs.; alfalfa leaf meal, 5 lbs.; grit, 4 lbs.; salt, one-

half lb.; and sardine oil, one-half lb. To this basal mixture 74 lbs. of grain were added, making a total of 100 lbs.

The chicks were divided into four lots. One was fed on a ration containing feeding oat meal as the grain portion, and the others on rations containing yellow commercial corn, wheat, and barley respectively. At eight weeks of age, and again at 20 weeks of age, representative specimens were selected from each lot, were killed, and the leg bones removed. In comparing the bones of chicks from the various lots, no difference could be detected; that is, in each case the larger chicks had the larger bones, regardless of what kind of grain they had been fed.

Too Much Fish Meal Causes Crippled Feet in Chicks

Chick rations containing an excessive amount of commercial fish meal cause a peculiar crippled condition of the feet in some of the chicks, according to J. G. Halpin, C. E. Holmes, C. A. Elvehjem and E. B. Hart, of the Wisconsin Station. Three trials gave similar results. In each case the chicks began to suffer from the malady at from four to six weeks of age.

Some of the chicks continued to grow, even though they were able to walk only with difficulty. Others suffered a paralyzed condition of the legs, lost weight, and died. Some chicks evidently are better able to resist the malady than are others, for in each trial there were a few chicks in each pen that did not show any abnormal symptoms.

When five pounds of alfalfa meal were included in the fish meal ration, few chicks died or were crippled, and growth was more rapid. When meat scrap was substituted for the fish meal, some cases of crippled feet were observed; however, the numbers affected and the severity of the condition were much reduced. Including dried milk as 5% of the ration prevented the trouble and greatly increased the rate of growth.

In these trials the basal ration used consisted of ground yellow corn, 52 lbs.; ground wheat, 20 lbs.; wheat bran, 5 lbs.; salt, 1 lb.; cod liver oil, 2 lbs.; total, 80 lbs. The protein supplements to this basal ration respectively were as follows: fish meal, 20 pounds; meat scrap, 20 pounds; alfalfa meal, 5 pounds plus fish meal, 18 pounds; dried skim milk, 5 pounds plus fish meal, 17 pounds.

Death losses averaged 36% for the fish meal lots, 10% for the meat scrap, and no losses for the lots fed alfalfa or dried milk.

It should not be concluded from this experiment that fish meal is a poor feed for chicks, but simply that care must be taken to avoid feeding fish meal in excessive amounts.

All wheat and contracts of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., had been taken over by the Dominion Government Wheat Board, it was announced Oct. 11 by L. C. Brouillette, president of the central board. This action places the government board in position to sell unlimited quantities of cash wheat.

We believe that the recent setback of 5 to 7 cents a bushel in the leading wheat markets has pretty definitely corrected the overbought technical situation that existed as result of the last war scare. We are rapidly approaching the time when hedging pressure will be a minor factor and before long mills will be buying futures against domestic consumption in excess of current hedging sales. Farmers have had an excellent opportunity to cash in on their holdings at high prices, considering premiums for the spot article, and have done so even to the extent of storage holdings of two and three years' duration.—S. C. Harris.

Slipped Tendons and Too Much Phosphorus

Confirming results announced a year ago, new data secured by J. G. Halpin and C. E. Holmes indicate the percentage of slipped tendons in chicks is greatly increased whenever the phosphorus in the ration exceeds three-fourths of one per cent.

In this second trial, six lots of approximately 30 White Leghorn three-day-old chicks were brooded in a battery brooder. The basal ration used consisted of ground yellow corn, 30 lbs.; ground barley, 30 lbs.; ground heavy oats, 20 lbs.; alfalfa leaf meal, 3 lbs.; sardine oil, 1 lb.; meat scrap, 8 lbs.; and dried milk, 8 lbs. The lot of chicks fed on this basal ration alone developed no cases of slipped tendon. When 1% of steamed bone meal, which contains a great deal of phosphorus, was added to this basal ration, 10% of the chicks suffered from slipped tendon; and when the steamed bone meal was increased to 3%, more than 22% of the chicks were affected.

The symptoms of slipped tendon are weakening of the legs and a resultant peculiar hopping which interferes with feed gathering and growth. Bone formation is good; apparently there is no relation between this malady and rickets. Most trouble with slipped tendon is experienced on commercial poultry farms where the chicks are grown in battery brooders. Crowding seems to aggravate the condition.

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Vitamin A Needed for Good Eggs

By A. D. JACKSON of Texas Station

Did you ever notice how the egg yolks color up to a nice deep yellow when the hens are turned out on grass? That is because of a coloring substance known as xanthophyl in the tender growing vegetation which the hens will consume greedily when they have a chance. This xanthophyl is associated with carotene which is the precursor of vitamin A, a substance of comparatively recent discovery which performs various necessary functions in the animal body. Both man and the lower animals must have adequate supplies of vitamin A to maintain bodily health. Sources of vitamin A are widely dispersed and ordinary rations for both man and the lower animals will contain sufficient vitamin A under normal conditions. It frequently happens, however, that the ration does not contain sufficient vitamin A and on that account certain evidences of ailment appear. If the deficiency continues the animal will die. Adequate supplies of vitamin A in the food on our tables, are, therefore, of great importance. Because of their almost universal use in our menus, butter and eggs, both of which are good sources of vitamin A assume a position of extraordinary importance. Both butter and eggs, however, may be deficient in vitamin A due to improper feeding of the dairy cows and hens, but it has been found that both cows and hens if allowed green grazing and other feeds rich in vitamin A, yield products of high vitamin A potency.

So far as we know now, an egg of good vitamin A potency contains over 20 units per gram; and two average sized eggs laid by hens that have plenty of green feed contain almost enough vitamin A for the bodily needs of an adult person for one day. Such eggs are laid by hens that get plenty of green feed in addition to an otherwise good ration.

While it may not always follow that an egg with a pale yellow yolk is poor in vitamin A, it is found that the egg with a deep yellow yolk is almost invariably richer in vitamin A than is the egg with the paler yolk. I have heard that some of the trade in the East is demanding pale yolks in their eggs and I am wondering why. Of course, it is perfectly permissible to secure the day's supply of vitamin A from any of numerous sources, yet if such a rich source as the egg is neglected there is danger of a deficiency particularly in the case of gestating mothers who need more liberal supplies of vitamin A in order to insure proper development of the child before birth.

Eggs from hens kept in confinement are more likely to be deficient in vitamin A than are eggs from hens on range. Green feed can, of course, be supplied to hens in pens, and hens on range may not get green feed due to poor range, but unless the confined hens are carefully supplied with green feed the range hen has the best chance after all. There are no ordinary poultry rations that contain enough vitamin A unless green feed or cod-liver oil or some such substance high in vitamin A can be included in such rations. Alfalfa and yellow corn meal, while supplying vitamin A enough for the bodily needs of the hen do not supply enough to give the eggs the desired vitamin A potency. In fact, it has been estimated that to produce one unit of vitamin A in the egg, 4 to 6 units are required in the feed. This means that poultry rations must be very rich in vitamin A if the 400 to 600 units of vitamin A are to be assured. This high requirement for vitamin A can best be met by allowing the hens access to dark green growing plants. It is, of course, possible to secure vitamin A from spinach, turnip greens, green collards, and other green human food. These are all high in carotene which takes the place of vitamin A.

In addition to its contribution to the quality of the eggs as food, vitamin A has a vital influence on the health of the hens. In experimental work at the Texas Station, hens on rations low in vitamin A suffered twice as great

mortality as the hens with a ration not deficient in the vitamin, and furthermore, the eggs from hens with ample vitamin A, hatch much better than eggs from hens on the deficient ration. The chicks from the hens on the better ration were stronger and generally more valuable. Poultry production on the farm, therefore, requires for its best success, a constant supply of green growing grass or alfalfa or some green vegetation on which the hens may feed daily.

Poultry Mash Trade Gets a Real Boost

Treasure Grain Co., Gardner, Ill., records a sharp increase in its feed business since installation of a half-ton vertical feed mixer, and a hammer mill last November. Pete (I wish I could remember Pete's last name, for he is a well-beloved member of Charles Treasure's organization) says they never sold more than two tons of poultry mashes in a season before, but due to the grinder and mixer their sales jumped to 15 tons last season.

"We give a farmer what he wants," says Pete. "If he doesn't want our own dependable brands, we will mix his own formulas to suit his taste."

A magnetic separator in the spout ahead of the hammer mill keeps nails and miscellaneous tramp iron from wrecking screens. Pete has quite a collection of nails and old iron to show farmers how the magnet protects their livestock from indigestible iron mash.

Soybean Oil Meal Mixture

Four pounds of alfalfa meal to 14 pounds of soybean oilmeal make a good mixture. A good mineral mixture consists of two parts of ground limestone, two parts steamed bone meal, and one part salt. The mineral mixture, of course, is fed in a separate hopper.

Pigs weighing 30 to 60 pounds fattened well to a finished weight of 215 pounds on rations containing soybean oilmeal and did not produce soft pork. Before the pigs reached 100 pounds in weight the proportion of oilmeal in the rations ranged from 14.3 to 14.9 per cent, and after 100 pounds from 9.9 to 12.3 per cent. The rations may consist of corn and soybean oilmeal; corn, soybean oilmeal, and alfalfa meal; or corn, soybean oilmeal, alfalfa meal, and linseed meal. Oil content in the soybean oilmeal fed in the experiments varied from 5.7 to 7.5 per cent.

Grinding soybeans, the U. S. Department of Agriculture specialists say, permits mixing them with other feeds and forces the pigs to consume a certain proportion. Pigs with initial weights of about 100 pounds or more which gained one and one-third pounds daily yielded firm pork in most cases when they had free choice of a mixture of ground corn with ground soybeans and a mineral mixture. The grain mixture used in the tests consisted of 9 or 12 parts of corn and one part of soybeans and was fed for 9 weeks or longer. Pigs with the same initial weight yielded soft pork in most cases when fed on the same mixture 15 weeks or less and their rate of daily gain was one pound or less.

Tests show soybeans have a higher feeding value for pigs on pasture than for pigs in dry lot. Well-grown shotes also make better gains on soybeans than younger pigs. Pigs with initial weights of 75 pounds or more and which gained about 1.65 pounds or more daily for 13 weeks produced carcasses of satisfactory firmness

when they were on alfalfa pasture and had shelled corn and ground soybeans self-fed, free choice, with or without mineral mixture. Yet pigs with initial weights of 50 pounds or less, which gained up to 1.40 pounds daily, yielded soft pork when they were on legume pasture 15 weeks and fed shelled corn and ground soybeans free choice.

Cooked soybeans are more palatable than raw beans and produce faster weight gains.

Vitamin A Deficiency

By A. D. JACKSON of Texas Station

Dairy rations often do not contain enough vitamin A to maintain the bodily health of the animal, to say nothing of the inadequacy of such rations to produce good butterfat. Cows fed continuously on a ration of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls will die as a result of a deficiency of vitamin A. Sorghum silage fed free choice in addition to cottonseed meal and hulls does not furnish sufficient vitamin A to maintain good health and insure regular breeding in the animals. Yellow corn, fed at the rate of 6 to 7 pounds daily, did not furnish enough vitamin A to prevent night blindness (a characteristic symptom of vitamin A deficiency).

It is known that dairy cows and other animals on green grazing, store up considerable quantities of vitamin A and where the subsequent ration is deficient, this stored surplus will maintain health for a considerable time, but the ordinary rations fed to dairy cows or laying hens do not contain enough vitamin A potency to sustain the cow or the hen in long continued production even tho the bodily storage makes its contribution to the quality of the milk and the eggs for a considerable period. It is not only advisable, therefore, but necessary that dairy cows and laying hens shall have green feed either regularly or at frequent intervals if they are to yield products of proper vitamin potency.

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Vitamins A-D in the Ration

By DR. RAYMOND T. PARKHURST,
Before Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n

When supplied with adequate quantities of vitamins A and D, growing animals, both dairy and beef, make better growth and are less susceptible to disease and to reproductive troubles. Heifers are often ready to breed several months sooner when given added quantities of these nutritional factors. Vitamin supplements are usually added to the concentrate ration in double the amount used in calf meals.

The principal sources of vitamin A for livestock feeding are roughage, silage, carotene, fish liver oils and vitamin concentrates in cod liver oil. The vitamin potency of roughages has been shown to vary greatly depending upon both its kind and its quality.

Quality varies with time of cutting, season, amount of sun exposure, how much it is rained on and other factors.

Silage also varies on the kind of corn used, its age and condition when cut, the length of storage, and especially the amount of oxidation that has taken place previous to feeding. Silage made from corn after a light frost has a negligible carotene content.

The principal sources of vitamin D for livestock are direct sunlight, roughage, fish oils and vitamin concentrates in cod liver oil. Several investigators have reported that hay that is sun-cured may have some antirachitic properties. Why then should there be a vitamin D deficiency under practical conditions? There are several possibilities.

The vitamin D potency of sunshine is known to vary and to be very low in winter. In preparing hay, the amount of irradiation varies considerably. Individuals vary in their hay consumption and, especially in the case of beef calves, may not be given enough hay. Individuals also vary in their requirements for vitamin D. It has been shown that the requirement for the antirachitic vitamin increases as the calf matures.

Fish oils versus Vitamin Concentrates in Cod Liver Oil.—The feeding of oils made by adding vitamins A and D concentrates to cod liver oil have been proven recently to have some advantages over straight cod liver oils or fish body oils for livestock feeding.

Cod liver oil and pilchard oils have been shown by both American and foreign workers to cause a depressing effect on butterfat without at the same time affecting the milk yield. Cornell University has, after tests with over 200 animals, found that muscular degeneration occurs in goats, rabbits and guinea pigs fed cod liver oil of either the medicinal or animal grades, and in animals on pasture as well as confined. They suggest that, pending further study, cod liver oil should not be fed to farm herbivora (cows, calves, goats, sheep and rabbits) for extended periods at any but the lowest levels. The symptoms obtained were similar to those reported by a Swedish investiga-

tor, Agduhr, in 1926-1928 who found that rabbits, calves, pigs, cats and dogs were very sensitive to injury.

The feeding of menhaden fish oil has been found to decrease milk production and butter fat and to have a permanent drying off effect. British Columbia workers have found commercial pilchard oil toxic to calves. Research work shows no evidence that the vitamins themselves are injurious. The harmful factor lies primarily in the part of the oil which does not contain the vitamins A and D. This means that in the manufacture of cod liver oil concentrates there has been eliminated all or most of the injurious fraction which apparently is responsible for both the muscular degeneration and the depression of fat secretion.

Carotene concentrate is now being used to some extent to supply the pro-vitamin A. It has been found to supply the growth factor and to stimulate appetite. When supplemented with aerated cod liver oil, similar results to those obtained with cod liver oil have resulted. Both Michigan State College and Pennsylvania State College have reported that carotene alone will not prevent or cure those conditions associated with vitamin A deficiency which can be cured by supplying the factors contained in fish liver oils. The results indicate that, under certain conditions, carotene is probably not utilized in the animal body.

It Pays to Condition Dry Cows.—The added vitamin content is especially valuable during the last stages of lactation and during the dry period. More attention should be paid to this subject.

It has been proven that a good dairy cow will often yield milk containing from 1 to 2 percent more fat than normal if she calves in a fat condition. In short tests of seven day duration, it has been reported that the percentage fat for holsteins has been increased from 3.5% to 6 or 7% or even higher.

It is a well known fact that high producing cows draw on their body for minerals and that it is essential to build up reserves of calcium and phosphorus during the dry period. German workers, Muller, Lenhartz and V. Wendt have emphasized this and, in one case, the feeding during the dry period of a balanced ration with a mineral mixture and cod liver oil resulted in a milk yield in the sixth lactation of almost twice the yield in the preceding lactation.

Many of the largest dairy herd breeders now include vitamin supplements in the ration of dry cows and find their animals improve in appetite, coat quality and body condition especially. It is usual, because of their intake of concentrates is relatively low, to include double the amount of vitamin concentrate in cod liver oil in the feed for the dry cow than is included in either the calf or the lactating cow grain feed.

Why Milk Cows Need Vitamins A and D.—High producing cows may give lower production and less butterfat if not maintained in good condition. The addition to the dairy feed of more vitamin A may help to maintain production and butterfat and when the condition of animals is improved may even result in a greater amount of butter fat being produced. The animals will be less susceptible to diseases and reproductive troubles of nutritional origin such as already described. It is a well known fact that there is a greater retention of minerals when adequate vitamin D is present in the ration. Concentrated sources of vitamins A and D are most readily added to the grain ration of lactating cows as a means of supplementing the ration in these factors.

An understanding of the new developments in the field of vitamins for livestock is well worthwhile for the feed manufacturer, the feed dealer, and the livestock producer.

Southern Feed Men Cohere

A unanimous decision to maintain the individuality of the organization as a sectional body featured the 10th annual convention of the Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Memphis Oct. 17 and 18.

From the standpoint of interest, enthusiasm, spirit and general cooperation it was the best "get-together" in the organization's history.

WILL A. HALL, pres., of Memphis, welcomed the delegates, touching on the future of the feed industry and that of the Ass'n and then called on the secretary.

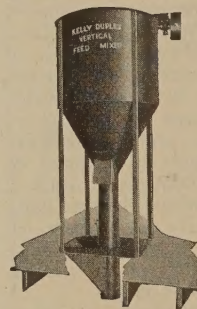
E. P. MacNICOL, sec'y, of Memphis, in his report, extemporaneously stressed the Ass'n's activities for the past year, calling attention to the good work in Alabama and Florida where threats, through inimical legislation and rulings against closed formulas were successfully combated.

H. L. McGEORGE, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, outlined steps that have been taken toward establishment of a uniform feed law thru efforts of the American Ass'n and expressed the opinion that "we are now at the point where we can expect to get some results." He declared that another service the American Ass'n had rendered was the obtaining of a reduction in emergency feed rates to about 20 cents a ton.

R. M. FIELD, executive vice-pres. of the American Ass'n followed, with a summary of

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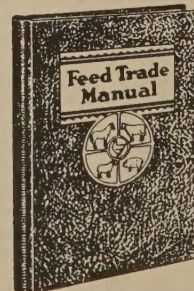
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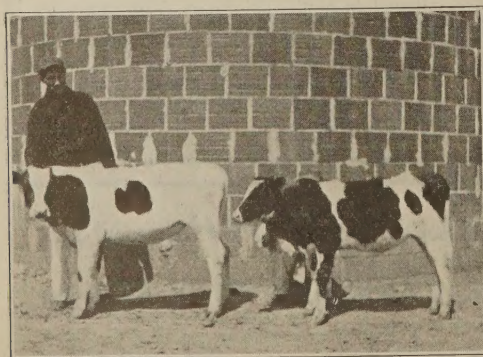
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Two Calves Born Same Day. At left, Wt. 279 lbs. With; at right, 249 lbs. Without Vitamin Concentrates.

accomplishments of the Ass'n, and concluding with a request for a resolution endorsing the National Merchandising Council agreement prohibiting long bookings and price guaranties, which were really the principles responsible for the founding of the Southern Ass'n.

The consensus of opinion on the part of the Southern manufacturers present was that contracting for any length of time, especially beyond 30 days, was to be deplored, even tho sanctioned under provisions of the Merchandising Council's agreement to which practically all the recognized feed manufacturers have subscribed.

E. WILKINSON, Birmingham, Ala., called attention to the increasing threat against the legitimate manufacturer from the increasing number of small batch mixers that have sprung up all over the South, and Pres. Hall suggested that the Ass'n look into the possible taxation of these units, on a basis comparable to tonnage and similar taxes imposed by the various states against larger mixers.

Reporting for the executive com'te, which had met at breakfast prior to the opening of the convention, J. B. Edgar, Memphis, former president of the Ass'n, presented the com'te's recommendation that the Southern Ass'n should be maintained to meet emergencies as they might arise, but at a greatly reduced overhead and a minimum basis of dues. His report was unanimously adopted, budget requirements under the net setup to be taken up the following morning.

A. F. SEAY, St. Louis, expressed the opinion that the hazards surrounding the manufacture of feeds are greater today than at any time in the industry's history and gave some very pertinent and timely remarks relative to the future of the feed business, the necessity for close scrutiny of operations and the need for more closely knit organization.

President Hall then named the following com'tes: nominations, Messrs. Wilkinson, Seay and Edgar; resolutions, Messrs. Fretwell, Keith and Barinowski.

Pres. Hall called the delegates' attention to a suit against one of the Ass'n's members for \$40,000 claimed as damages for loss of health thru dust inhalation.

MR. McGEORGE warned the manufacturers that such litigation should not be considered lightly; that it was a threat against every manufacturer and that the defendant mill should be given every assistance possible.

Reorganization plans as submitted the previous day by Mr. Edgar for the executive com'te, and set up dues for the ensuing year on a basis of \$100 maximum, \$50 medium and \$25 minimum, annually.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were reported and recommendation for adoption by the com'te, and as read by Chairman Barinowski, were unanimously accepted:

Continue Merchandising Plan

Resolved that the members of this Ass'n go on record as pledging an earnest effort to continue to follow the principles of the merchandising plan.

Uniform Feed Law

Resolved that the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, recognizing the eminent value of such a uniform feed law, hereby endorse this project most heartily.

Sympathy was expressed for Warren R. Anderson, confined to his bed by illness.

New Officers

The resolutions com'te nominations, as offered the convention by Mr. Edgar were unanimously accepted as follows: President: R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga.; vice-pres: J. F. Weinmann, Little Rock, Ark.; treas: J. B. Edgar, Memphis, Tenn. For members of executive com'te: J. B. Edgar, H. L. McGeorge, A. F. Seay, C. B. Fretwell, John M. Wilson, E. Wilkinson, L. R. Hawley, Will A. Hall.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Molasses for Fattening Cattle

By W. H. PETERS of Minnesota Station

Linseed Meal v. Molasses.—Two feeding trials have been conducted at the Minnesota experiment station for the purpose of testing the importance and value of cane molasses in the ration for fattening cattle. The first was conducted during the winter of 1928-29, using yearling feeder steers, and the second during the winter of 1929-30, using feeder steer calves.

In the first trial, 60 grade shorthorn yearling steers, purchased on the market at South St. Paul in November, 1928, were fattened in six lots of ten steers each.

That molasses is not a successful substitute for linseed meal to supplement the ration of corn and alfalfa hay is clearly shown by the results with Lots 1 and 2 in this trial. Lot 1, the one receiving shelled corn, alfalfa hay, and 1½ pounds of linseed meal daily, made larger daily gains, required less feed per 100 pounds gain, at a lower cost per 100 pounds gain, showed a higher finish, a trifle higher selling price, and a greater profit per head by \$7.30 than Lot 2 receiving shelled corn, alfalfa hay, and 2½ pounds of molasses. We may give credit to the molasses for stimulating a trifle greater feed consumption in this lot, but neither the molasses itself nor the small increase in the amount of corn and hay consumed contained sufficient nutritive value to balance the nutritive value of the 1½ pounds of linseed meal fed in Lot 1. Neither of the two lots had any advantage over the other so far as the condition of the digestive systems of the animals were concerned. No steer in either lot missed a single feed during the entire feeding period.

Lot 3 was fed shelled corn, linseed meal 1½ lbs. per head daily, Durham cane molasses 2½ lbs. per head daily, and alfalfa hay full fed.

Corn-alfalfa, linseed meal, plus molasses (Lots 1 and 3).—In this trial, as in a number of other cattle-fattening trials that have been conducted by this and other experiment stations, the ration of corn, alfalfa hay, and linseed meal has always given a very good account of itself and has come to be considered a good standard ration for fattening cattle. Comparing Lots 1 and 3, it will be seen that adding molasses at the rate of 2½ pounds per day per steer did not improve the results in any way, but rather seemed to detract from the effectiveness of the standard ration.

Molasses might have had a fairer chance to make a showing in this ration if the amount of

corn had been limited to 2½ pounds per head per day less than the amount eaten by Lot 1 and the 2½ pounds of molasses used to replace 2½ pounds of corn. One of the valuable qualities of molasses, however, is considered to be its appetizing effect, inducing cattle to eat more of the other feeds. As the cattle in Lot 3 seemed to take about the same amount of corn as those in Lot 1 without being crowded, they were allowed to have it to find out whether or not this appetizing quality of molasses was of real value when good corn and alfalfa hay were fed. In this case the increased feed consumption was not beneficial in any way, principally because of its higher cost. The ration of corn, alfalfa, linseed meal, plus molasses was less profitable than the same ration minus the molasses.

A barley acreage reduction program financed by processing tax is being considered by Geo. E. Farrell and Gerald B. Thorne of the A.A.A.

Imports and Exports of Feedstuffs

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during August and the eight months ending with August, compared with the like periods of 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,000 lbs.:

| | IMPORTS | | Exports | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| | July 1935 | 1934 | Eight Months ending Aug. 31, 1935 | 1934 |
| Hay | 196 | 430 | 66,549 | 1,508 |
| Coconut cake | 8,180 | 3,693 | 31,426 | 19,125 |
| Soybean cake | 621 | 1,601 | 43,335 | 11,474 |
| Cottonseed cake.. | 214 | 1,544 | 25,820 | 1,923 |
| Linseed cake | 500 | 846 | 6,830 | 4,537 |
| All other cake | 203 | 73 | 4,067 | 1,151 |
| Wheat feeds | 22,592 | 21,946 | 267,821 | 100,247 |
| Tankage | 2,953 | 1,532 | 16,788 | 8,052 |
| Fish scrap | 504 | 2,612 | 23,693 | 19,373 |
| EXPORTS | | | | |
| Hay | 65 | 189 | 2,361 | 1,724 |
| Cottonseed cake .. | 504 | 13 | 13 | 18,931 |
| Linseed cake | 19,916 | 14,151 | 135,983 | 137,035 |
| Other oil cake | 1,365 | 50 | 50 | 8,485 |
| Cottonseed meal .. | 80 | 691 | 838 | 3,302 |
| Linseed meal | 976 | 911 | 9,945 | 7,392 |
| Other oil meal.... | 274 | 328 | 1,543 | 2,186 |
| Fish meal | 357 | 771 | 16,826 | 18,607 |
| Mixed dairy feeds | 214 | 86 | 1,352 | 921 |
| Mxd. poultry fds.. | 90 | 414 | 1,200 | 2,067 |
| Other mxd. feeds.. | 217 | 212 | 1,093 | 1,695 |
| Other feed, bran.. | 366 | 1,233 | 4,275 | 15,267 |
| Kafir, milo, bus.... | | 21 | 3,698 | 4,144 |
| Oyster shell | 3,535 | 4,933 | 70,479 | 35,904 |

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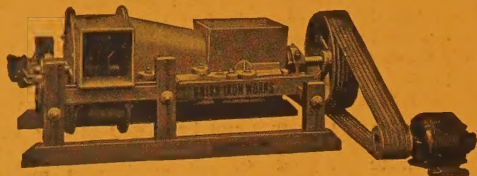
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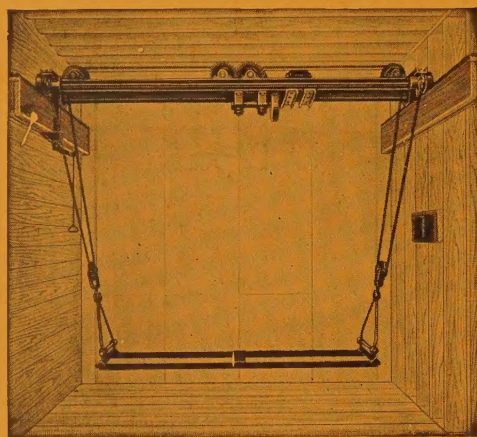
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Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive



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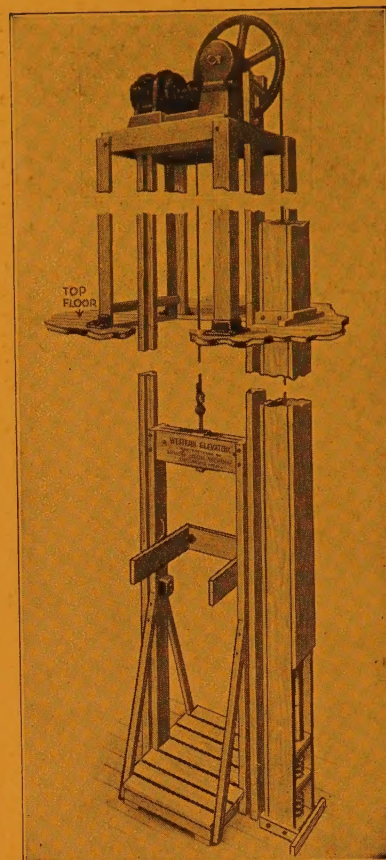
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